The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2282. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$1,384,664 IN TREASURE.

INTERESTING SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Blockade of Guayaquil—The Ecuadorian War, &c.

RETURN OF FLAG-OFFICER McINTOSH.

The United States Mail steamship, *Moses Taylor*, A. G. GRAY, commanding, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., arrived at this port about 12 o'clock last night, with the mails, treasure and passengers brought down from San Francisco to Panama by the P. M. Steamship Company's steamer, *John L. Stephens*, which left San Francisco on the 20th ult.

The California news by this arrival has been generally anticipated by the Overland Mails and by the *Quaker City*, *viâ* Tehuantepec.

Flag Officer McINTOSH, of the United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, left for home on the 3d instant by the steamship *Granada*.

We are indebted to Purser JOHN F. PATTERSON, of the *Moses Taylor*, and to the Express Company of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for special favors.

The Treasure brought by the *Moses Taylor* is consigned as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$255,500	Clark & Wilbur	15,000
Scholle & Bros	139,840	J. H. Browning	14,000
Am. Ex. Bank	120,000	Treadwell & Co.	12,000
Howland & Aspinwall	66,723	P. Hayler	10,000
E. Kelly & Co	66,000	J. H. Coghill	9,756
W. Seligman & Co.	62,000	Renard & Co	8,300
James Patrick	60,000	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	6,100
Freeman & Co.	57,582	C. J. Hand & Co	6,000
J. B. Weir	55,000	S. G. Reed & Co	3,755
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	50,000	Turner Bros	3,000
R. Patrick	50,000	C. H. Cummings	4,000
J. B. Newton & Co	46,000	H. C. Griffin	2,400
Order	41,522	C. H. Grant & Co	1,160
C. W. Crosby	34,123	W. J. Hansell & Son	738
W. T. Coleman & Co	30,000		
Butcher & Bro	30,000	Total	$1,376,300
R. Meacer & O. Adams	28,500	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Frank Baker	20,000	Panama R. R. Co.	$6,484
L. B. Lawrence & Co	19,000	H. Classon & Son	1,630
Ross, Falconer & Co.	18,500	F. Thieriot	250
John Phelan, Jr.	17,800		
Taffee, McCahill & Co	15,000	Total	$1,384,664

The Return of Flag Officer McIntosh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

Flag Officer McINTOSH returned to the United States to-day in consequence alone of the impaired state of his health. He left here in the *Granada*, Capt. BERRYMAN, for Havana, and from thence to his native State, Georgia. He is accompanied by his friend CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., of your City, who came out in the *Moses Taylor* for the express purpose of being near the Flag Officer. The Secretary of the Flag Officer, Mr. ZANTZINGER, remains on board the *Roanoke*.

When the flag-officer left his ship in the barge, the yards were manned, and three rousing cheers were given by the crew; and so soon as the *Granada* left her wharf thirteen guns were fired, and the flag which designated his command was *slowly* hauled down. In compliment, the *square blue flag* was hoisted on board the *Granada*, and, when she passed the *Roanoke*, the band played appropriate music.

The *Roanoke* will remain here until the new Flag-officer arrives.

The *Savannah* is at San Juan del Norte, and *Jamestown* also there—both watching WALKER's movements.

Your's, very truly.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Blockade of Guayaquil—Ecuadorian War Unpopular in Peru—Mr. Clay not to be Removed—Bolivia Tranquil—Chile Quiet—Buenos Ayres—Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Bolivia*, arrived at Panama, on Dec. 22, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, and Lima and Callao to the 13th December. As the *Bolivia* did not touch, this trip, at Guayaquil, we have no mail from Ecuador. She brought $336,734 in specie and silver bars for England, and drafts from Valparaiso on England, against the Insurance Companies, on account of the great fire at Valparaiso the fortnight before, amounting to nearly *two millions of dollars*, which drafts were negotiated at par in Valparaiso.

The French covertte *La Serieuse*, which left Guajaquil, Dec. 8, and arrived here a week since, brings no news of importance. Her commander says the blockade of Guajaquil is of little or no effect, foreign ships being allowed to come and go without restraint.

PERU.

The war with Ecuador appears to be so unpopular in Peru, that it is generally supposed President CASTILLA will find some way to get out of the scrape he so foolishly got himself into. All the departments of Peru are complaining of the conscriptions ordered, alleging that they have lost so many men during the last ten years by want, revolutions and cholera, that agricultural and industrial pursuits will be almost ruined by a further draft on the population. The Department of Cuzco being set down for 1,500 men o 15,000 called for to make war on Ecuador, its delegate to Congress introduced a bill to exempt it from the conscription, in which it embodies some statistics of a good deal of interest to those who favor wars for slight causes, and which will also serve such men as Mr. BRIGHT, of England, with powerful arguments in support of their peace doctrines. The Department of Cuzco contributed nearly 12,000 soldiers, officers, servants and camp-followers, to effect the revolution of 1854. In the revolution which ended last year at Arequipas, Cuzco lost nearly 8,000 of her citizens. And during the last ten years, including the great numbers who died from cholera in 1855 and 1856, more than 200,000 of her people disappeared from pestilence and wars! The papers say but little about the war, and but very few men, probably not more than twelve to fourteen hundred, have been sent to the northern Provinces of Peru, bordering on Ecuador, which it was supposed she would attack unless Peru withdrew her blockading squadron from before Guayaquil.

A Chilean vessel aas just been seized by the Peruvian steam-frigate *Callao*, for illegally loading guano in Independence Bay. A vessel belonging to the same party had previously succeeded in getting away with the proceeds of its theft. The firm of ZARRACONDEGUI & Co. are taking all the vessels in port that are willing to accept guano freights at $10 per ton.

LUIS LOMER, who, with his brother, swindled New-York ship-owners out of $40,000 by giving them bogus charters to take nitrate from Iquique, he receiving five per cent. commissions on the business in advance, and who was four months ago placed in the chain-gang for endeavoring to bring Yankee fillibusters to Peru, has been let loose through the persuasiveness of the money he stole, and has gone to Valparaiso.

The fact that the United States Minister, the Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, has lately moved into his new house, which he has furnished with entire new and magnigcent furniture imported for the purpose from Paris, does not tally with the report from Weshington that he is to be removed. It would be indeed a great folly for Mr. BUCHANAN to remove the most able diplomat that the United States has at present in her service, and one who reflects such credit upon his nation as does Mr. CLAY, in Peru.

Exchange on England was at 15 per cent. premium; United States, 12 per cent.; Chili, 10 per cent.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are up to Nov. 25. The Republic was quiet. President LINARES is busy in instituting some reformatory measures at Oruro. A Minister has been sent to Peru to arrange existing difficulties. Gen. ECHENIQUE, Ex-President of Peru, was still in Bolivia with a few followers, not having yet given up all hope of assistance from LINARES in his plan to overthrow President CASTILLA.

CHILI.

The extraordinary session of Congress called to legislate upon the Budget of Taxes and the Standing Army, is about to close, after a very stormy time The Government triumphed, however, in all its measures, the Opposition contesting every pyint with perseverance and courage. At one time the minority abstained from voting, retired from the chambers, and signed a protest against the action of the majority as contrary to the Constitution and the laws, and subversive of the sovereignty of the people. It is admitted now that there will only be a peaceable, constitutional opposition to the Government in the future, and for this purpose the clubs were organizing in all the populous towns and cities.

The great fire still occupied the public of Valparaiso. Plans had been submitted for laying out anew the streets in the burnt District, and it was expected it would be immediately rebuilt in handsomer style than before. The total loss by the fire is ascertained to be about $3,000,000, of which over $2,000,000 was insured.

Extraordinary funeral honors were paid to the remains of Mr. EDWARD FARLEY, a firemen, who was killed by falling from a ladder while directing some operations to subdue the flames. Public subscriptions are being raised for the support of his family, and FRANCISCO OSSA, a wealthy inhabitant of Santiago, offers to educate one of his children. Two more small fires had occurred at Valparaiso the past fortnight, but were got under before they did much damage.

The crops promise abundant harvests. The mines, both copper and silver, are in a flourishing condition. Silver veins have just been discovered in Quebrada de Lledepe, a few miles distant from the new German colony of Llanguihue, the specimens of which, assayed in a blacksmith-shop, gave a yield of 50 per cent. It is thought this reported discovery will be of immense benefit to the new colony.

During the first nine months of this year, the 33 miles of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad that has been opened, produced: for passengers, $87,828; freight, $45,854; other items, $7,518; total, $141,210—the general expenses amounting to half that sum.

The Danish brig *Berhard*, which sailed from Newcastle on the 21st of June, with a cargo of coal for Valparaiso, consigned to Messss. HEATLEY, EVANS & Co., sank on the 28th of October, off Cape Horn. Her crew was narrowly saved by the British brig *Esperance*, *en route* to Central America.

The Mecklenburg ship *Ritterschaft*, which sailed from Glsgow to Valparaiso, also struck and sank on the 20th ult., off Cape Horn, the crew fortunately escaping on board the brig *Mainlust*, bound for California.

The British frigate *Vision*, sailed from Glasgow, with an assorted cargo, and bound for Arica, having been dismasted in a storm off Cape Horn, foundered on the 22d ult. Her master and crew were saved by the Hamburguese ship *Stenwarder*, bound for California.

The crews of these three vessels are at present in Valparaiso.

Business remained dull throughout the commercial marts of Chili. The price of Chilian products, the main articles of which are copper and wheat, are still falling. Flour ranges from $3 62 to $4 per quintal, cash. Bar copper, $17 50, cash. Nitrate of soda, $2 50, cash. Carolina rice, $6 25, cash. Exchange on Engladd, 47½ pence; on the United States, 4 to 5 per cent. Freigh s to Europe, £2 2s. to £2 7s. To the United States, $10 to $11. The Americ0n ships *S. H. Waterman* and *Astrea* left Caldera the first fortnight of November for the United States, the first with 11,221 quintals Copper and the last with 8,000 quintals. The American ship *James Chester* left one of the adjoining bays the latter part of October for the United States, with 25 000 quintals Copper. The American bark *Eliza*, of Baltimore, was loading with nitrate at Iquique.

BUENOS AYRES.

I translate for you a very sensible article from the *Nasional* on the benefits of American intervention in the affairs of La Plata, the commencement being the Paraguay expedition.

Considerable excitement having existed in Buenos Ayres on account of the priestly intolerance of free masons, an attempt was made to deprive the Bishop of Buenos Ayres of a large part of his salaries. But he was only reduced from $100,000 to $96,000.

A slight mutiny had broken out in the northern district of Guarcia del Monte, but was quickly suppressed, and CHISINO, the leader, and his accomplices, louged in prison.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Tranquillity reigns in all the Confederated Provinces, except Mendoga and San Juan, in which last a revolutionary movement broke out on the night of the 23d October, after GEN. BENAVIDES, who was charged with instigating a previous revolutionary movement, was killed in prison, while endeavoring to escape. Mendoga has been converted into a military dépôt, and a Pacifying Committee, presided over by Minister DERQUI, authorized to march on San Juan with 1,500 troops. It is feared this affair may lead to a general revolution.

F. W. R.

NEWS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Return of Miners from Fraser's River—The Gila River Diggings—The Indian Troubles—Execution at San Francisco.

The California Overland Mail, which left San Francisco on the 13th ult., arrived in St. Louis on Thursday night.

Mr. J. P. MYERS is the only passenger who came through. Such was the demand at San Francisco for passage *viâ* the Overland Route, that every seat for the next four trips have already been engaged.

RETURN OF FRASER'S RIVER MINERS.

Mr. MYERS reports that every vessel which arrives at San Francisco from Fraser's River is crowded with returning miners, who all bewail their experience in that "vastly over-estimated region." Most all return very much straightened financially, and many without as much as a dollar. Nevertheless, hundreds are yet crowding to Fraser's River, unwilling to turn back until they have tested, themselves, the truth of the accounts lately published. Mr. MYERS met a great many persons who were returning to California from the Gila gold mines. They stated to htm that there was undoubtedly gold all along the valley of the Gila, but not in sufficient quantities to make it very profitable. Besides, the immense amount of labor required to extract from the sand the amount of gold which could be obtained, had disheartened them. They said it did not pay to take dirt such a distance as was required in order to obtain water, and they preferred trying their fortunes either in the mines of California, or the newly-discovered region around Pike's Peak.

THE GILA RIVER DIGGINGS.

At Fort Yuma a company of 100 men had been organized for the purpose of prospecting throughout the country lying between the Gila and the Colorado. They were fully armed and prepared to resist any attack that might be made upon them by the Indians. Another company was being made up for the same purpose. Mr. MYERS saw some persons at Fort Yuma who informed him that they were disappointed with regard to the Gila mines, but that they meant to brave it out, as they were well supplied with implements and provisions. Others there were who said they anticipated a large yield from the mines when they should be properly worked. We publish these conflicting accounts as they are reported to us by Mr. MYERS. Parties were constantly arriving, while some are preparing to leave. The fact that so many are moving about "prospecting," and others returning to the States, furnishes evidence of the fact that the Gila mines are only capable of affording fair wages to the patient laborer.

From the National, Dec. 13.

CHAS. C. ORDEMANN, Esq., Civil Engineer, and who has been engaged in surveying on the Gila River, returned to the city yesterday by the steamer *Senator*. Mr. ORDEMANN has exhibited to us six ounces of the Gila River gold, which was obtained by the simple process of scraping up the earth and blowing out the sand. The gold is very coarse, and is worth within a fraction of $19 per ounce.

Mr. ORDEMANN advises California miners not to go to the Gila mines at present, as they cannot be worked profitably until they are supplied with water. He is satisfied, from an actual survey, that the mines can be abundantly supplied with water from the Colorado River.

A company has already been formed to convey water to the mines, but some time must elapse before the work can be accomplished. It is believed, that with plenty of water, the mines will compare favorably with the best placer diggings in California.

Gila city (in the mines) has been surveyed and laid off by Mr. ORDEMANN. Lots have been sold on Main-street, 25 feet front by 80 deep, for from $25 to $50. Several houses have been built, and Mr. BOWMAN will soon commence the erection of a hotel, which will be kept by the famous "Great Western." An extensive bakery has been established by Mr. W. BENDER, from San Francisco. An election has taken place for officers of Gila city. Sonora Flour sells at $15 per 100 pounds; beef, 15 cents per pound. A breakfast of mackerel, with dry crackers and muddy coffee, at the Fort, costs $1. A large party of miners and several trains with provisions, had started from Los Angelos for the mines.

TROUBLES WITH THE CAMANCHE INDIANS.

At the crossing of the Pecos about 9 o'clock P. M., a party of the Camanches were discovered by the mail party on horseback lurking behind a knoll a short distance from the road. As the stage passed by, two or three were exposed to view, and the guard on the top of the stage drew their pistols and fired upon them. At the same time the driver whipped up his team, but the Indians did not follow. The guard numbered three men, all thoroughly armed, as was also the driver and Mr. MYERS. The distance to the next station was eight miles, which was traveled by the horses under full speed.

At the station this side of the Pecos, when the mail arrived, they found that the Camanches had robbed the company of 27 horses, being the entire stock at that point. All the hands at the correl had gone in pursuit and the place looked desolate enough. The same team had to pull the stage along to the next station, which made a distance of 40 miles from the point where the last change had been made.

Three hundred miles above Fort Yuma, it was reported that the Indians had robbed an emigrant train, and forced the stage, *en route* from Stockton to Kansas City, to return.

Three companies of dragoons, with wagons, had gone from Los Angelos to establish a fort in that section, from which point it was intended to carry on operations against the Indians.

The Apaches were generally quite peaceable. At several of the stations numbers of the Appache Indians were begging for meat and bread.

Beyond the Rio Grande, where the Camanche warriors roamed, there was more or less trouble with them, but this side all was quiet.

Rumors were rife at Fort Smith that near Santa Fé the mail had been robbed, and a party of six men had been killed. Mr. MYERS is unable to give further particulars.

It is anticipated that the Camanches are making preparations to attack the Overland Mail. Small parties of them were seen nearly every night between California and the Rio Grande, lurking around the stage, but they would disappear upon the first report of a pistol.

THE EXECUTION OF MEWES, THE MURDERER.

From the Alta California, Dec. 11.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, Sheriff DOANE repaired to the cell of the culprit, and in a few moments thereafter the rear door of the prison just opposite the scaffold opened, and the prisoner, arm in arm between the officers, walked out, and with a firm step, ascended the ladder. Following him, were the deputies, officers and two clergymen. The prisoner stepped forward on to the trap-door, and looked earnestly down upon the group clustered about the foot of the scaffold. He was perfectly self-possessed, and evinced no symptoms of weakness, although the close observer might have detected an unusual pallor spread over his cheeks as he surveyed the scene before him. The culprit was neatly dressed in a white shirt, brown pants, black frock-coat, black satin vest, and black cravat. His hair was arrayed with scrupulous care, and his appearance was becoming the solemn occasion.

The Sheriff immediately asked if he had anything to say, whereupon he came forward to the front of the platform, and spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I am glad to see that some of you have come to witness my execution—I hope not from mere curiosity, but to warn others, who are traveling like a child learning to walk, step by step, to the spot on which I now stand: do so, and you will be rewarded hereafter. Beware, if you do not—for, if you escape the laws of man, you cannot God's laws. I have but few remarks to make. I am to suffer for this crime. I have committed many. I am sorry I cannot undo them. I would gladly, if I could. I have wronged many more than have wronged me, and I have at last reached the stand of the gallows. Let it be your duty to warn others, not for this life but that hereafter. I am thankful to my spiritual advisers for more than I was worthy.

I am sure of the mercy of Jesus Christ. May all take an example from my fate. This I pray for the Lord's sake. I am sure that the Lord Jesus Christ will have mercy on my soul. Amen.

Rev. Mr. PECK offered prayer.

Deputy-Sheriff ELLIS then read the death-warrant, after which ropes were bound about his arms and ankles, noose adjusted around his neck, and the black cap drawn over his eyes. After a few convulsive struggles, the body hung motionless for the space of thirty minutes, after which the attending physicians having pronounced life extinct, the remains were deposited in the coffin, and given into the keeping of the Sheriff for interment.

During the execution, which was conducted with great solemnity, the neighboring house-tops were covered with persons; officers, however, were stationed at every point. There was no confusion or disturbance of any character. We have never witnessed a more orderly execution. About one hundred persons were present within the walls of the prison.

Arrival of Another Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The Overland Mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 17th ult. Four through passengers came with the mail, among whom is JAMES F. CURTIS, formerly Chief of Police of San Francisco, who reports the discovery of a large spring in the middle of the Colorado desert, yielding an abundance of water.

Both the Apache and Camanche Indians were committing depredations on the mail stations, in consequence of which the Government animals were obliged to be used to carry the mail some distance.

Mexicans are also suspected of stealing mules from the mail stations.

The passengers *viâ* the Tehuantepec route failed to make a connection in consequence of the boisterous weather in the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The mails were put aboard the *Sonora* by a surf-boat.

European dates of Nov. 13 reached San Francisco Dec. 15.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Senator Wilson on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Personal Issue Between Senators Douglas and Slidell—The Proposition to Occupy Chihuahua and Sonora—Extra Session.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Senator DOUGLAS will publish a letter to-day, emphatically denying the truth of Mr. SLIDELL's statement that he (DOUGLAS) authorized or countenanced attacks upon SLIDELL through his own private Secretary.

As there seems to exist some confusion in the public mind as to what the Secretary of War said in response to the Military Committee, when asked his opinion as to the cost of an armed possession of Chihuahua and Sonora, I have procured from the Department the official document itself. It reads as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 27, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 14th instant, I have the honor to state that, in my judgment, the armed possession of posts in Chihuahua and Sonora, according to the policy recommended by the President, would add nothing to the *present necessity* for an increase of the Army.

The line of defence from the frontier of Texas to the Pacific Coast would be materially shortened, and might be so chosen as most essentially to diminish the cost of transportation for the supplies of a very large portion of our forces employed upon our Southern border.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Hon. J. C. FAULKNER, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

I mentioned in my dispatch of last evening that there was a strong probability that an Extra Session of Congress would be called. I have since learned some facts which go to substantiate the opinion then given. There is a disposition on the part of the Republicans, and some intractable Democrats, to prevent any change in the present Tariff. No Tariff provisions, however, would meet the exigency of the case, as a deficiency will exist in June next of at least seven millions. Congress may make tariffs but cannot force importations. Immediate relief is necessary, and but two remedies exist—either an issue of Treasury notes or a loan. The Committee of Ways and Means have this subject now under consideration. If a change in the Tariff takes place, then a bill authorizing an issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes will probably be reported. Should there be no change in the Tariff, then the Committee may report in favor of a loan. The turn taken in business before the House renders it exceedingly doubtful if any bill is perfected and passed. Should Congress adjourn without making provision for replenishing the Treasury, Mr. BUCHANAN announces his determination to call an extra session in June.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the report of Professor ALEXANDER, who was commissioned to ascertain the relative value of the coinage of the United States and Great Britain, and fix the relative value of the unitary coins of the two countries. The Secretary says that the report is not so encouraging as he had hoped, though with the limited power conferred upon Professor ALEXANDER, no fixed policy could have been adopted. It is for Congress to say what additional steps are to be taken. The British Treasury authorities recommend that our Government be invited to indicate such a plan as may be made the basis of further treatment.

The joint resolutions reported to the Senate to-day, by Mr. MASON, recites that by reason of the distracted and revolutionary condition of Mexico, of certain of the States of Central America, and occasionally of those in South America, the lives and property of American citizens are subject to lawless violence, or otherwise placed in peril, all redress in the usual diplomatic forms being in vain, and it being the indisputable duty of the Government to protect the lives and property of our citizens against lawless violence; therefore, it is proposed to authorize the President to use the military and naval forces, and interpose in such cases when he may deem it necessary.

Messrs. George Taylor, Niblack, Covode, Gartrell and Harris, of Maryland, were appointed by the Speaker of the House to-day a Select Committee to examine the accounts of Mr. SEAMAN, the late Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mr. DOUGLAS in the *States* to-day replies to Mr. SLIDELL's recent publication, saying:

"It is not true I have authorized or countenanced anonymous attacks upon him. It is true, however, that when the fact was first brought to my notice that Dr. BRAINARD, a Federal office-holder and my enemy, had caused to be published during my absence, in the Abolition organ of Chicago, a base fabrication with the name of the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL as authority for its truth, I denounced it as such a calumny deserved, and expressed the opinion to my friends that it should be copied and circulated for the purpose of showing the base means employed to defeat my election, and also with a view of drawing forth such disclosures as would expose to public contempt the real author of the calumny, which object has been fully accomplished by the letter of Mr. SLIDELL."

The Mexican and Central American Colonization Association have added Arizona to their plan of settlement. It is understood to be supported by prominent Southerners and New-Yorkers. They have already purchased certain grants, and are negotiating for others in Arizona. General HENNINGSEN, as Chief Engineer, will probably during the ensuing Spring or Summer take out a large body of men.

The remains of Mr. BYRON, formerly of the Magnetic Telegraph office in this city, leave here this afternoon, in charge of his friends, per Adams' Express, for Clinton.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The bill introduced by Mr. SLIDELL yesterday, which was inaudible from the gallery, was for an appropriation to facilitate the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by negotiation. The bill says that—

Whereas, Cuba geographically possesses a commanding influence over the large and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, of the Mississippi Valley;

Whereas, The island in its present colonial condition must continue a source of injury and annoyance, endangering the friendly relations between Spain and the United States by the aggression of its local authority upon American commerce and citizens, for which tardy redress can only be had by circuitous demands on Spain; and, *whereas*, in the opinion of Congress, and in accordance with the views of the President, as the last means of settling the existing and removing future difficulties, it is expedient that negotiations for the purchase of the island should be renewed; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That $30,000,000 be placed in the President's hands for expenditure, either from cash in the Treasury, or to be borrowed on five per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, redeemable in from twelve to twenty years.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States in certain cases. He would ask for its consideration at an early day.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent in Professor ALEXANDER's report on coinage, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The remaining routine business was of an unimportant nature.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said he would call up the Homestead bill at an early day.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to establish a mail route from Lake Superior to the Pacific.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for the correspondence in relation to the outrages on American citizens on the Isthmus of Panama.

The Pacific Railroad Bill coming up, Mr. GWIN expressed the hope that the final vote would be taken on Thursday next.

Mr. WILSON had the floor.

Mr. WILSON said that years before the acquisition of California, before its placers of gold had lured our countrymen to the shores of the Pacific, the idea was conceived of a railway transit across the continent, which would make our country the great highway between Europe and Asia. Since the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gave our Republic the title deed of Empire, the construction of a railway to the Pacific had engaged the profound attention of the nation. The opinion of the people had been pronounced in favor of the speedy completion of that great national work, which would carry into the heart of the continent the light of Christian civilization, develop the wealth and power of the nation, and bind together the dwellers on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the Rocky Mountains He should not discuss the general issues involved in the construction of that great work, for those issues had been discussed before the people, and they had pronounced for it. The sole questions for consideration were, On what route shall the road be constructed? and How shall it be built? The route from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound was the shortest; it had good hard wood and water; but the nation can hardly be asked to take a route on the extreme northern frontier. He would willingly vote to give at least 30,000 acres of land to the mile, to aid in the construction of such a work over that route. The central route across the continent, from the Missouri to San Francisco, would be preëminently a national route. It would accommodate the entire country North and South. He was for that route because it was for the whole country. The route on the Southern rim of the country, by the way of El Paso, was a mere sectional route. The country from El Paso to the Pacific was an arid region of barren sands. Over most of it sterility reigns. Birds could hardly fly over it, without carrying their provisions with them! The Senator from Georgia (Mr. IVERSON) had proposed to build two roads—a northern and a southern road—one bordering the territories of the British Queen, and the other on the frontier of Mexico. That Senator thought the time was at hand when the South must go out of the Union or give up Slavery; and was for going out, if the Senator from New-York or any of his compeers shall be elected President in 1860, which he seems to think may be the case, inasmuch as the Republicans had swept the Free States. That Senator might rest assured that the threat to raise the demon of disunion in 1860 would not make the Senator from New-York, (SEWARD,) Mr. CHASE of Ohio, READ of Pennsylvania, BANKS of Massachusetts, or their political associates whose names had been connected with the Presidency any the less dear to the freemen of the country. But the Senator from Georgia would construct a road over the El Paso route, preparatory to seceding from the Union. The southern route had been known as the Desert; but hereafter would be known as the Disunion route. While he (WILSON) would not vote for any plan that will make that route the national highway to the Pacific, he would vote any amount of land to build it as a local route. He would give the whole country south of the 34th parallel, from El Paso to the State of California, to the construction of this local road. He was opposed to the bill reported by the Committee because he deemed it wholly inadequate to construct the road. It would not secure money enough to locate the road. Men of capital would not embark in any such scheme, and it would pass into the control of a class of greedy speculators, men like the operators in the Texas Pacific Road,—men who would take millions of stock when they had not a dollar to invest. If the bill pass in its present form we may see the road constructed through four or five hundred miles of the best land west of the Missouri, from the Big Sioux to the State of Texas, and we may see the road in that State built to the staked plains where the desert begins, 150 miles this side of El Paso, but we should then find that the road would not be made over the sands and barren plains from that point to the borders of California. Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota had millions of the richest lands on the Continent, and with money at 4 and 5 per cent. in New-York, those States could not raise money to construct their magnificent railways. How and when could seventy five or one hundred millions of money be raised for lands, only one-third of which were arable, to construct that great national work? He was for the speedy construction of a railway to the Pacific, over the Central regions of the country, and to accomplish that object he had proposed to amend the pending bill by providing at once for the location and construction of the work by the money of the nation. He proposed to set apart the proceeds of the public lands within 150 miles of the road as a fund to pay the bonds issued to construct the road. Adopt this plan, enter at once upon this great work, use the boundless credit of the nation, and ten years, perhaps sooner, we should see a railway from the Missouri to San Francisco; and, although he believed the road would not for years pay dividends on its cost, it would illume the plains, passes and recesses of the interior of the Republic with the light of civilization, develop the power and wealth of the nation, and tend to the unity of the country by binding together with ties of interest and affection the millions who are hereafter to live on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. To accomplish an object so vast, so comprehensive, so national in its scope, so important to the safety of the country, the expenditure of $150,000,000, even if it should be sunk in the work, would be but a small and insignificant affair. It was a work of great magnitude,—of incalculable importance, and he was ready now to enter upon the work by voting the money necessary to accomplish it, and in giving such a route he was sure he was taking the only practical course that would make a railway to San Francisco a consummate fact.

The rest of the day till 5 o'clock was occupied by explanations which arose out of Mr. WILSON's remarks.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, took occasion to go over the various routes set forth in the volumes on the Pacific Railroad to clear himself from the supposition of sectional bias in the preparation of his reports when he was Secretary of War.

Without disposing of the subject the Senate adjourned, so the bill comes up first in the regular order of business to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. HILL of Georgia asked but failed to obtain consent to offer a joint resolution declaring that no new State ought to be admitted into the Union until it has been ascertained by a census, that she has sufficient population for a member of the House, according to the Federal ratio.

The House took up the resolution reported at the last session from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, disapproving of the act of Commodore PAULDING in the seizure of WALKER and his followers, but inasmuch as the view of the President is in accordance with this position, the Committee think no action is necessary.

Several amendments were pending, one presenting the thanks of Congress to PAULDING and his officers; a second that PAULDING's act, being without authority of law, meets with the condemnation of the House; and a third asserting the right of our citizens to expatriate themselves to help their neighbors struggling for freedom, a right of which they cannot be constitutionally deprived.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Negatived—83 against 105.

The House, by 90 against 102, refused to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, made an unsuccessful motion to table the whole matter.

The amendment declaratory of the right of expatriation and that asserting that the capture of WALKER was within the letter and spirit of the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, but without authority of law, were rejected, as was also the amendment condemnatory of Commodore PAULDING, the latter by 56 against 128.

A substitute for the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, tendering thanks to Commodore PAULDING and his officers, was adopted by 99 against 85.

The question was then stated to be on agreeing to the report as thus amended, when on motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, the whole subject was tabled by four majority.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as proposed by Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, who now opposed that motion, saying it had been found wise to entrust only one Committee with financial questions, and no good was to be accomplished by the course now recommended. He repelled the remark often repeated, that the Committee of Ways and Means sought to absorb the power of the House.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, desired to ascertain whether arrangements had been made by which the revenue of the Government is to be increased. A large national debt has been created. While Congress is asked to vote thousands and millions of dollars, he would inquire whether the recommendations of the President are——

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, interrupted him, saying he objected to this harangue.

The Speaker said Mr. MONTGOMERY's remarks were not pertinent.

Mr. MONTGOMERY continued. If the Committee of Ways and Means have made no arrangement for an increase of the revenue, he, of course, being from Pennsylvania, was not willing to increase the National debt, and would therefore vote to refer the bill to the Naval Committee.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, wanted the bill so referred, in order to give it a thorough overhauling, and to see whether there could be rooted out anything that ought not to be there. The feeling is growing that something is wrong in the manner of expending money, and hence there should be a close examination of all bills containing appropriations of money.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Justice McLEAN appeared and took his seat.

No. 41.—Paul Dillingham *vs.* Lucius G. Fisher. Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The matters in controversy having been agreed to and settled between the parties, it was ordered that the writ of error be dismissed, each party paying their costs.

No. 37.—Leslie Combs *vs.* Andrew Hodges et al. Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the appellees.

From Boston.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR WILSON—DEATH OF JAMES A. ABBOTT—TRAVEL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The vote in the State Senate to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows: HENRY WILSON, 35; GEORGE BOUTWELL, 3; EDWARD EVERETT and CALEB CUSHING, 1 each.

JAMES A. ABBOTT, a well-known lawyer of this city, this morning fell over the bannisters from the third story of the Coolidge House, and was instantly killed. His death is attributed to suicide. He appears to have jumped from a window of his room into the area, which extends from the roof to the lower floor in the centre of the building for the purposes of light.

The Stonington train arrived at 5½ A. M., the Fall River train at 9 A. M., and the Norwich train at 11 A. M.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The vote in the House to-day for United States Senator, was as follows: WM. PITT FESSENDEN, 93; E. K. SMART, 42. In the Senate Mr. FESSENDEN received 29 votes, and Mr. SMART none.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The following are the caucus nominations of the Opposition of the House: Mr. SALTER of Ocean County for Speaker, Mr. HARKER of Camden for Clerk, Mr. ESTELLE of Essex for Doorkeeper.

The Senate Democratic caucus has nominated Mr. HERRING of Bergen for President, Mr. RAFFERTY (formerly Senator) of Hunterdon for Secretary, Mr. CLICKENER, son of the former Senator of that name, for Engrossing Clerk, Mr. MOORE of Essex for Assistant Secretary, and Mr. McGOWAN of Morris for Doorkeeper.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 11—P. M.

Both Houses organized to-day. The Senate elected Mr. THOMAS H. HERRING, of Bergen, President; Mr. JOHN C. RAFFERTY, of Hunterdon, Secretary; Mr. GEO. V. CLICKENER, of Hudson, Engrossing Clerk; Mr. D. L. M. MOORE, of Essex, Assistant Secretary; Mr. JOHN M. GOWAN, of Morris, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. JAMES JOBSON, of Camden, Keeper of the Gallery.

The House chose Mr. EDWIN SALTER of Ocean' Speaker; Mr. JOHN P. HARKER, Clerk; Mr. ALEX. M. CUMMING, Assistant Clerk; Mr. JOHN J. S. STELLE, Engrossing Clerk, and Mr. JOHN W. SMITH of Essex, Doorkeeper.

A protest was made to the qualification of Mr. JOEL W. JOHNSON, of Passaic, in consequence of his being convicted of the crime of conspiracy. It was voted down, however, and he was sworn in.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow morning.

Re-election of Senator Fessenden.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN was to-day re-elected United States Senator from Maine for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Crew of the Ketch Brothers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 11.

A private dispatch from Charleston says that the cases of the crew of the *Ketch Brothers*, charged with slave-trading, were taken up in the United States District Court to-day, and that the Grand Jury ignored the bills of indictment against them.

Fires.

FIRE IN ST. CATHARINES, C. W.

ST. CATHARINES, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

A block of buildings occupied by the telegraph office, the Express office, insurance offices and a Masonic Lodge, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is not estimated.

FIRE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

A destructive fire occurred last night at the corner of Lake and Jefferson streets. Almost an entire block was destroyed. Loss estimated at $40,000; insurance $25,000.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

On Sunday CHISHOLM's rice mill and warehouse at the west end of the city, with 80,000 bushels of rough rice, equal to 3,500 tierces, was destroyed. No insurance on the rice; insurance on the mill, $10,000.

Donald Nicholson, the Forger—The Southern Pacific Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

DONALD NICHOLSON, the forger whom the New-York Police have been in pursuit of will be taken to Illinois to answer to the charges against him there, on the requisition of the Governor of that State.

President FOWLKES has published a notice to those neglecting to surrender the half of their Southern Pacific Railroad stock or pay a loan of fifty cents on each share, that they will forfeit all unless they remit to the Marshal of Texas forthwith.

Death of Judson J. Hutchinson.

LYNN, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 11.

JUDSON J. HUTCHINSON died this evening, at 6½ o'clock.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* will not sail to-morrow until 2:30 P. M. She waits till that hour for the Canadian mails.

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The screw steamship *North American*, from Liverpool 22d ult., *viâ* Halifax, arrived this afternoon

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

A petition was presented from the Croton Wate Commissioners asking the payment of $8,000 for water supplied the Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. DUVEN introduced a bill to prevent and punish prize fighting by imprisonment and fine.

Mr. HUBBELL introduced three Insurance bills, assessing agents of all Insurance Companies, not authorized by the laws of the State, one per cent. on the amount of their premiums; another, to prevent companies not authorized by the laws of the State from carrying on the business of insurance; another, to amend the law for the formation of town Insurance Companies.

Mr. DARLING introduced a bill to provide for the equalization of the State Tax.

Several resolutions of inquiry were introduced and adopted, including one requiring the names of railroad companies not reported to the State Engineer; one requiring the Comptroller to report all the amounts received by the Lieutenant-Governors since 1846 for services as members of the Canal Board, and one requiring the Land Office to communicate all the information in relation to the title of the State to the Washington Market ground, with copies of its lease and a statement of its revenues.

The bill to disfranchise persons guilty of bribery or infamous crimes was passed.

BILLS BEFORE THE SENATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill providing that whenever the trial of an action pending in the Supreme Court has been removed from some other district to New-York, and if appeal is taken, such appeal shall be heard in the district where the case originated, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

THE EQUALIZATION BILL.—Introduced into the Senate by Mr. DARLING, Jan. 11.—SECTION 1. The Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint, three State Tax Commissioners, who shall hold their office for two years, and whose duty it shall be to go into each County of this State, and examine the assessment rolls thereof, and the equalization of assessments by the Board of Supervisors; and they shall also carefully examine into the true value of the real estate of the said counties severally, and what personal property, if any, now escapes taxation, and report the result of such examination to the next Legislature on or before the first day of March, 1860.

SEC. 2. If in the course of such examination the said Commissioners shall find any cases of gross inequality as at present valued and taxed, between any two or more counties of the State, the Commissioners shall have power to direct the amount of the State tax to be levied upon any such county for that year, by serving a copy of their determination therein, signed by all the Commissioners, on the County Clerk and Chairman and Clerk of the Supervisors of the county at least 30 days before the annual meeting of the Board.

SEC. 3. The amount of tax so determined, to be obligatory on the Supervisors, unless appeal is made within ten days to the Comptroller, who is to hear and determine such appeals.

SEC. 4. Gives Tax Commissioners same per diem as Canal Appraisers and such traveling expenses as the Governor shall fix, and allows them a clerk, whose salary is to be fixed by the Governor.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 10.

Petitions were presented for the extension of the right of suffrage to colored persons.

Mr. CHRISTIE gave notice of a bill for the removal of Quarantine.

BILLS INTRODUCED

By Mr. HALL, to increase the Common School fund by the application of unclaimed dividends and deposits.

By Mr. DURYEA, for a monument to the Wallabout martyrs.

By Mr. SPENCER, to incorporate the Hanneman Medical College.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for the election of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Court to consist of eight judges, two to be elected each year. Laid over.

A motion by Mr. JEREMIAH to refer that portion of the message which relates to Port Wardens, wharves and ships, to a Special Committee, was laid over.

A motion by Mr. BLISS, referring what the Governor says on Slavery to the Supreme Court, was also laid over.

The Standing Committees were then announced.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Conkling, Hall, Duryea, L. R. Lyon, Chanler, Lawrence, Boughton.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Tuthill, Shaw, Chamberlain, Lockhart, Christie.

Canals—Messrs. Hutchinson, Collins, Stewart, Bowen, Brockway, Wintermute, Van Cortlandt.

Railroads—Messrs. Godard, Wiley, Grant, Rider, Fitzgerald.

Banks—Messrs. Davis, Opdyke, Payne, Coleman, Warner.

Insurance—Messrs. Opdyke, Messerole, Scholefield, N. A. Childs, Suydam.

Two-Thirds and Two-Fifths Bills—Messrs. Meeks, C. S. Spencer, Earll, Macomber, Tomlinson.

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools—Messrs. Van Horn, S. Graves, Holmes, Tomlinson, Van Cortlandt.

Grievances—Messrs. Green, Longenhelt, Pendell, Moulton, Smith.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Cobb, Powell, Eveland, Carpenter, Woodruff.

Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Scholefield, Fish, Parlin, Macomber, Cornelius.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Perry, E. S. Palmer, Wiggins, Meeks, Heermance.

Claims—Messrs. Shepard, Mackin, St. John, Ranney, Jeremiah.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Hall, Mackin, D. Thomas, Andrus, Jeremiah.

Medical Societies and Colleges—Messrs. Loomis, Crocker, S. S. Childs, Holt, Snell.

State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Briggs, H. R. Graves, Baker, Masterson, Creble.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. Pond, Moore, Sweeny, James J. Rielly, Mallory.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Slocum, Payne, Bump, McLeod, King.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Farnum, Costello, Laing, Northup, Gardner.

State Prisons—Messrs. Abbott, Hubbell, Pierce, G. B. Palmer, Clark.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Thompson, Earll, Holt, Gover, Carpenter.

Militia and Public Defence—Messrs. Duryea, Lee, Slocum, Pelton, Lawrence.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Buffington, Van Valkenburgh, Eveland, Weiant, Filkins.

Public Lands—Messrs. H. A. Lyon, Woodbury, Powell, Fisk, Weiant.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Wiggins, Aylworth, Rogers, Northup, Bushnell.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Hubbell, Ladaw, Osborne, Weaver, Fitzgerald.

Agriculture—Messrs. Fuller, Mekeel, Colt, L. R Lyon, Law.

Public Printing—Messrs. Bliss, Thompson, Miller, Gover, Law.

Expenditures of the Executive Department—Messrs. Moulton, C. Thomas, Plato, Rutherford, H. W. Spencer.

Expenditures of the House—Messrs. Crocker, Lee, Farnum, Bump, Wilson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Morris, Johnson, C. S. Spencer, Bingham, Batcheller, Young, Lamont.

Joint Library—Messrs. S. Graves, Andrus, H. A. Lyon Chanler, Law.

On Joint Rules (select)—Tuthill, Godard, Bliss, Carpenter and Smith.

BILLS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. DURYEA's bill to provide for the erection of a tomb and monument for the American prisoners who died on board of the Prison ships in Wallabout Bay, authorizes the Common Council of Brooklyn to erect such tomb and monument on Washington Park at a cost not exceeding thirty thousand dollars. The Treasurer of the city to receive and hold donations for the object of the act, and the deficiency, if any, to be raised by general tax. The work to be advertised and let to the lowest bidder.

CONSTABLES' FEES IN QUEENS COUNTY.—Mr. LAWRENCE's bill to increase all compensation of Constables attending Courts in Queens County fixes the fees, except in Courts of Special Sessions and Justices' Courts, at two dollars and a half for each day's attendance.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND THE COMMON SCHOOLS.—Mr. HALL's bill to increase the Common School Fund by an equitable application of unclaimed dividends and deposits, is the same as introduced by that gentleman last year. Like Mr. LAW's bill, it requires the report annually from all Railroad Companies, Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies, of all unclaimed dividends and deposits. Such funds are to be transferred each year to the Treasurer, to be called "the dividend and deposit fund," and to be a part of the Common School Fund, to be invested by the Comptroller under the direction of the Legislature. The interest to be appropriated for the support of the Common Schools. Provision is made for the safety and speedy return of dividends to the rightful owners or heirs, on proper proof.

THE HAHNEMAN COLLEGE.—Mr. SPENCER's bill incorporating the Hauneman Medical College, makes William Armstrong, John Henderson, James Monroe, Henry Forsyth, John Thomas, Edgar Ludlum, Richard Thompson, W. E. Horton, James Miles, and William Watkins the corporators, with power to hold real estate to be used as a College, to the value of $50,000. The usual powers are given to elect a faculty, confer degrees, &c.

Unnoticed Causes of Disease.

Two great causes of disease in New-York have been overlooked. One—the most manageable and easily enough controlled when honest intelligence heads the departments—is the thick layer of miasmatic matter that overlies all the paved part of the town. The acknowledged source of remittent and intermittent fevers is the decay of vegetable and animal matter in moist situations. Inasmuch as nature planted no miasm except in marshy soil, the inference is too general that there must be a marsh to emit miasm. But our streets, always filthy with decaying organized matter, need only to be furnished by rains with the necessary moisture, to give all the conditions essential to the production of intermittent and remittent fevers. Twenty years ago, when the paved streets were kept comparatively clean, the impression prevailed that by paving a region and simply filling up sunken lots it was rendered innocuous; and it was to some extent correct. But if the pavement itself is made to support a stratum of miasmatic mud, of course the region were just as well left unpaved. The sudden and extraordinary increase of intermittents within the City in late years needs no other explanation.

But the second great cause of disease is one less under control. The mistake was early made of confounding seweiage and drainage—which in a rocky country are about as unlike as plowing and rock-blasting. While the City was scarcely populated above Union-square the mistake was not a fatal one. If contractors knew enough, and would afford to make their sewers tight and to keep the emptying end lowest and the lower line a straight one, their sewerage actually was an inadequate drainage. The water that fell on the surface percolated through the sand, until it met the arch of underlaying water a few feet above the tide level, while the water of the pavements and the wash of tenements were carried off in the sewers. But above the vicinity of Union Park the sandy soil and sand-hills of the lower Wards of ancient New-York disappeared; the soil became clayey and soon changed into rock. The upheaved gneiss formed rugged hills, while rills bubbled out of their sides and formed ponds in their intervening valleys. Before the surface was graded it required no great geologic lore to guess how the rocky strata were disposed. The courses of rivulets determined clearly enough where the rock or clay beds met, and then it would have been easy to appoint the natural and proper courses for drains, and to fix the depth of their bottoms. Except the wild region of the Central Park, the greater part of all this region has been so far graded, or at least streets graded through it, that the rivers are no longer indexes of the structure of the land; the beds of rivers have been filled up, marshes have been scabbed over; if a stream was particularly obstinate, a contractor's culvert was tumbled rudely together,—its bottom a long away above the water-tight rock bottom, and no provision whatever made for the drainage of the water which must continue to soak into a thousand natural, though hidden valleys, until it shall permanently stop raining. If Murray Hill, before there were any "improvements" made upon it, had been skimmed of its thin coating of soil, there would have been shown a hill of rocks lying at such an angle and dip that the rain falling upon them flowed off toward the South, and then striking another side-hill that inclined to the West, rolled toward the Hudson River. Now it is evident that covering the side hills with a few feet of soil will not alter the course of the water that falls upon them. Nor will covering the outline of every block with palaces prevent the rain from soaking through to the rocky side hill unless the precaution is taken, as it never is, to flag every foot of the surface, front yards and rear yards as well as streets, and cementing them water-tight. But if the rain does reach the rock, it must pass off, though under ground, to the foot of the hill. The foundation walls of the Murray Hill palaces must be set in water-tight cement, or their cellars will be wet, and the residents will suffer all the inconvenience and ill-health that dampness and mouldy cellars entail. Worse still happens at the foot of the hill, if the stream—whether superficial or subterranean it makes no difference—is dammed up. Lieutenant VIELE, in his testimony before the Senate Sanitary Committee, showed that this was just what had been done at the foot of Murray Hill where, in the days of WOUTER VAN TWILLER, a considerable stream did run, and would to-day if the streets without culverts did not cut off its exit and retain its water to saturate the filling and foundations of first-class houses and cause the *unaccountable* insalubrity of what externally appears the most healthful part of the City. It is not too late to prevent infinite mischief in other parts of the northern portion of the island by constructing stout stone drains along the course of old streams that still show themselves, and, as this matter is entrusted to so intelligent a Board as the Croton Aqueduct Department, it is to be hoped that a better policy will be pursued hereafter.

We very much doubt if another statement in the Lieutenant's reported testimony is borne out by facts—that the unwholesomeness of the Tombs' vicinity is caused by filling up the ancient Collect Pond. If that theory is the true one, woe to down-town, of which one-half was a wet hollow, made dry and leveled up by dumping into it the surplus sand of the other half. Gramercy-park was, sixteen years ago, the beginning of the Crummely Morass, into which Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES tipped over Bowery Hill. Tompkins-square was a salt meadow twenty-five years ago. St. John's-park was, fifty years ago, a swamp full of cat-tails. Still further back into our early history, the present seat of the leather trade was, as it is yet called, a terrible "swamp." The Five Points' and Tombs' vicinity was esteemed a bottomless pond, full of delicately-flavored fish; and all the outer streets—South, Front, Washington and West—were good anchorage, over which the Goedevrows and Half-moons rode at safe distance from the shore. The water that filled these several ponds and fresh marshes was supplied from beneath,—springs, not fed by rains but from the ocean itself. They were filled up with impunity,—so soon as they were entirely filled, and if they are, as in Ferry-street and about the Tombs, still damp and unwholesome, it is only because the street-grade is too near the high-water level. The structure of the soil of lower New-York is precisely similar to that of Brooklyn, and all the rest of Long Island. Dig deep enough anywhere and we come to springs; fill in anywhere and we get as wholesome a bottom as the State could make after dumping some million loads of sand on Romer Shoals. The policy of sewers, by which the surplus water of our houses and streets was carried off underneath the surface, was not permanently and generally adopted till about 1834; before that it being the object to fill up the ground enough to turn off the water from the central Broadway ridge to the rivers over the surface and through the street gutters. The sewers reclaimed the marshes so thoroughly, that it was possible to keep the grade much lower. If they had been well constructed, larger, and always with the right end uppermost, we should have realized the old Dutch fancy, which, it seems, was a sensible one after all, of a city of canals, albeit bridged over; and, in the decreased humidity of the reclaimed land, been spared very abundant causes of disease. But up-town sewers will not answer the place of drains, and the sooner we recognize the fact, the sooner New-York will be habitable and wholesome from New-Year's to New-Year's again.

The Bahamas.

LATER FROM NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE.

By the arrival at Charleston on the 8th, of the British schooners *Robert George*, Captain SAWYER, and *British Queen*, Captain JOHNSON, the latter in three days' passage, we have advices to Jan. 1. The British schooner *A. Canale* arrived out from Charleston on the 27th ult., in three days' passage, and having been absent from Nassau only fifteen days for the entire trip. Some little excitement had been produced at Nassau by the arrival there, on the 15th ult., of the schooner *Ranger*, from Samana, with several of her crew sick, and one death from yellow fever, as was at first supposed; but subsequently the disease was pronounced by the physicians to be severe intermittent fever, and the vessel, which had been quarantined, was released.

Variation of the Magnetic Needle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The magnetic needle has been used very generally in this country for determining the directions or bearing of lines in ordinary surveys. The results given by it, particularly those of the earlier surveys, are notoriously troublesome; so much so that many disputes about boundaries involve simply the question of the magnetic bearing of lines.

The direction of the magnetic meridian, and consequently of any line referred to it, is constantly changing. Its movements vary both in direction and amount; and are classified under the heads irregular, diurnal, and secular. Apart from the scientific interest which a knowledge of these changes, particularly the last, commonly called *variation*, possesses, they are of great practical importance to engineers, surveyors and lawyers—to all interested in the bearing of lines.

Scores of volumes of observations, investigations, theories, and speculations have been printed on the magnetic needle.

Yet not one practical engineer or surveyor in five has any reliable facts, or even definite ideas, about the subject.

Our American text-books on surveying, with one or two exceptions,* either give no results at all, or, worse, give incorrect ones.

The practical problem is: Having given the magnetic bearing of a line, with the date at which it was taken, to find the bearing of the same line at some other date. To solve this we want the variation and its direction for the period between the dates. This variation applied to the one bearing as a correction, will give the required bearing.

The following results were kindly communicated by Mr. SCHOTT, of the United States Coast Survey, and are published by permission of the Superintendent, Professor A. D. BACHE.

For the territory in which they can be advantageously used by interpolating it, in New-York and a part of New-England and New-Jersey, they are undoubtedly the most reliable in existence.

The table gives the westerly magnetic declinations, or the angle between the true and magnetic meridians, from which the variation or change in declination is easily obtained. (The fractional parts of a degree are expressed decimally:)

Date.	New-York. Lat. 40 42. Lon. 74 01.	Albany. Lat. 43 39. Lon. 73 45.	Burlington, Vt. Lat. 44 27. Lon. 73 10.
1700	8° 53	9° 14	14° 41
1710	8° 05	8° 53	13° 43
1720	7° 65	7° 87	12° 58
1730	7° 05	7° 19	11° 91
1740	6° 41	6° 54	11° 12
1750	5° 77	5° 96	10° 07
1760	5° 19	5° 48	9° 03
1770	4° 71	5° 14	8° 33
1780	4° 36	4° 95	8° 03
1790	4° 18	4° 92	7° 82
1800	4° 17	5° 06	7° 51
1810	4° 34	5° 36	7° 34
1820	4° 68	5° 80	7° 60
1830	5° 16	6° 35	8° 30
1840	5° 73	6° 98	9° 07
1850	6° 37	7° 65	9° 69
1860	7° 01	8° 32	10° 28

The numbers between the dashes are from actual observation, the others are computed.

Inspection of the table shows that during the greater part of the last century the needle was moving East, the westerly declination was decreasing, and that since, the contrary has been the case.

It was stationary at

New-York in 1795, when the declination was.....4° 15
Albany in 1787, when the declination was.........4° 91
Burlington in 1813, when the declination was......7° 34

The present annual change applicable for a few years is 3′ 08, 3′ 09 and 4′ 05 respectively.

The amount of the variation is but little affected by moderate difference of longitude; thus the variation for any given period for Albany could be used without material error for Boston and Dunkirk, which have about the same latitude. To illustrate: The bearing of a line at Schenectady in 1715 was N. 45″ W.—what is its present bearing? The declination at Albany in 1715, found by interpolation, was 8° 20 N.; in the same way in 1858 it is found to be 8° 20 W.—*i. e.* the magnetic meridian has about the same direction now as in 1715, hence the bearing of the line is the same now as then.

It is to be hoped that results similar to the above for all parts of the country where observations have been taken will be given to the public, and through some other channel than deep and voluminous scientific reports which practical men seldom see, and often could not understand if they did;—thereby saving to the people thousands now annually spent in litigations about the directions of lines.

T. B. BROOKS,
Surveyor and Engineer.

SHENECTADY, N. Y., January, 1859.

* GILLESPIE'S is the best work on the subject.

The Auburn Showering Case—Report of the State Prison Inspectors.

The State Prison Inspectors have made a report upon the case of the convict MOORE, who died from the effects of the punishment by shower-bath in the Auburn State Prison. The Inspectors exculpate the officers of the Prison from all charges of intentional recklessness or brutality, but, in view of the danger attending the use of that means of punishment, decide to abolish the use of the shower-bath. The report says:

"From all the evidence in the case, we are convinced that the convict SAMUEL MOORE, who was a convict in the Auburn Prison, and who died in said Prison on the 2d day of December, 1858, was punished on that day for an attempt upon the life of GEORGE A. BRADY, a foreman in the same shop in said Prison, and that by reason of said punishment he came to his death; but we find nothing in the evidence to lead us to believe that those who were engaged in the infliction of this punishment intended to commit any act either of recklessness or brutality; and that in any event it was but an error of judgment in the infliction of a punishment which has been sanctioned by the proper authorities for years, but which the result in this case shows may be dangerous in any case as it has been fatal in this.

We are fully convinced of the correctness of our opinion from the experience we ourselves have had, and also from the testimony of all the witnesses who have appeared before us, particularly Mr. AUSTIN, the late principal keeper, than whom a better and more competent principal officer or a more humane, kind-hearted gentleman, cannot be found in any of the public institutions of this or any other State.

Believing as we do that the use of the "shower bath," as a method of punishment in the prisons of this State, is attended in many cases with great danger, even in the hands of men who will exercise the utmost prudence, it is

Resolved, That from and after this date the use of the shower bath, as a means of punishment in any of the State Prisons of this State, be and the same is hereby prohibited, and they be discontinued and abandoned except under the advice and direction of the prison physician.

The clerk of the Auburn Prison is hereby directed without delay to cause a certified copy of the foregoing resolution to be forwarded to the clerk of each of the prisons in this State, who are hereby directed to enter the same in the book of minutes of the Inspectors at their respective prisons, and from henceforth the officers of the several prisons will act in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

WM. A. RUSSELL,
WESLEY BAILEY,
WM. C. RHODES.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON LEWIS D. CAMPBELL—HIS LIFE IN DANGER.—We are pained to learn that Mr. CAMPBELL, ex-Congressman, was struck by some ruffian, and seriously if not fatally injured, while on his way from his office to his residence on Tuesday night. Mr. C. says that he left his office between 12 and 1 o'clock, and was struck by some one who came up behind him. It was about 3 o'clock when he recovered his consciousness, and was able to reach home, having laid insensible on the street for more than two hours. There is a severe wound in the back of his head—the skull being broken in—and the blow is supposed to have been given with a slung-shot. Mr. C. is in a very critical condition. At intervals he converses rationally, but most of the time his mind wanders. A printer from Dayton—so says our informant—had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the assault upon Mr. CAMPBELL.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal, Jan. 6.*

Message of the Governor of Maine.

Governor MORRILL'S Message to the Legislature of Maine recommends the policy of canceling the State debt as it matures. The liabilities of the State are: Public Debt, $699,500; Trust Fund, $424,577 62; making $1,124,077 84. The former is payable in unequal sums of not less than $30,000, nor more than $50,000 annually, and all at the close of the year 1876, while annual interest is payable upon the latter for the support of common schools, Indian annuities, &c., &c. The school returns exhibit the gratifying fact that, notwithstanding the severe financial embarrassments of the past year, there has been an excess of money raised over the sum required by law of $51,700. The whole amount raised by voluntary taxation was $402,761. The whole amount expended for school purposes, $523,509 69. Whole number of scholars attending Summer schools, 131,182. Whole number attending Winter schools, 154,860. The value of school edifices in the State is returned as $1,105,967. A State normal school is recommended.

The price paid now for the hire of negroes in Virginia is an advance on last year. Negro men for factory hands are hiring for from $130 to $180; and railroad contractors are offering as high as $200 for all able-bodied men they can procure. Women, for cooks, &c., command from $50 to $75; and boys and girls from $25 to $50.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Judicial Proceedings—Young's Appearance in Court—The Troops—Prices of Produce, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.

We have had interesting times here lately, and the tedious monotony of a residence in these far-off regions has been considerably enlivened by the legal proceedings of the United States District Court, Judge SINCLAIR presiding. For awhile back it has seemed that serious trouble would arise between the Federal officers and the Mormons. *Brother* BRIGHAM was wanted before the United States Court for this District, D. H. BURR, Esq., claiming, by affidavit, that he was an important witness; but the United States Marshal had some difficulty in serving a subpœna on him. Three times the officer tried to obtain an entrance to the *Prophet's* premises, but in vain. Before matters came to the extremity hoped for by many, Judge SINCLAIR received a note from YOUNG, stating that he would obey the process of the Court. The Marshal then served the summons on him.

At Camp Floyd, lively hopes are entertained that a detachment of the troops would be needed to enforce the civil process and compel the attendance of the Ex-Governor, and preparations were made at the Camp to prevent delay in case a demand should be made. Notwithstanding all that has transpired, however, there is but little prospect of a difficulty between the troops and the Mormons. However much the leaders and the ambitious spirits among them may desire an outbreak, the masses are undoubtedly at heart opposed to it. They have nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by a rupture between themselves and the troops. The overflow of Uncle Sam's Treasury in this direction is too convenient, and been attended by too many substantial benefits, to be stopped by any act of theirs. Their past difficulties with the Government have so far paid very handsomely; but the lay members, blind as they are on many subjects, understand their true interests too well not to perceive that another difficulty would be injurious to them in every respect.

The change that has taken place here since the arrival of the troops and the heavy trains of the contractors and merchants, has been very great. This movement has played into the Mormons' hands. Treason has been well remunerated. They were almost destitute of everything but women and children, and the scanty produce of the soil, when these troubles commenced; now they are, as a general thing, well supplied. A few items might be mentioned, to give you a better idea of how matters have went here. Every kind of produce, immediately upon the advent of the Army and merchants, found an excellent and cash market. Throughout the past Summer and Fall, the "Christians" in this City and at Camp Floyd had to pay 50 cents per dozen for eggs; 50 cents per pound for butter; 40 cents per pound for cheese; 75 cents per head for fowls; 30 cents per pound for fresh fish; $2 50 to $3 per bushel for potatoes; 20 cents per head for cabbage; $2 per bushel for turnips; $3 per bushel for onions, and other vegetables in proportion. Since the commencement of cold weather, everything of this kind sells at much higher figures—in some instances at least 25 per cent. higher—than they did early in the Fall. In fact, for many of these articles, owing to their scarcity, almost any price that is asked is paid. Hay readily brings $30 per ton, and before the Winter is over it will doubtless command $40. Firewood has sold at $12 per cord. The adobes used in building the quarters for the troops at Camp Floyd have cost $15 per thousand, and the lumber $60 per thousand, including the hauling. A mechanic could not be hired to work on the quarters for less than $3 per day, and in many instances demanding and receiving $4; nor a common laborer less than $2. You will readily perceive that at the above prices for produce, building materials and labor, the Mormons have made a good thing of the difficulty, at the expense of the Government and merchants.

There is no timber growing anywhere in this Territory suitable for wagons, yokes, &c.; neither is there any iron, though much has been said about the mineral of Iron County, excepting what is imported; consequently, hard timber, iron, yokes and wagons were very scarce here before the trains arrived. An ordinary wagon formerly brought $100 very readily. Wrought iron $20 per 100 pounds. Since our arrival, however, the heavy freight wagons, which cost us about $150, and which average nearly 800 pounds of iron to the wagon, will not sell for more than $20 or $25 apiece, while yokes and chains can scarcely be sold at any price.

Money was never in more brisk circulation here than of late. All kinds of merchandise yield a fair profit; but groceries, cotton yarn, and a few other articles, have been in extraordinary demand. Sugar is selling at $1 per pound, with a prospect of the stock being exhausted, even at that price, before supplies can be obtained. It is expected that the *Sorghum Sucre* will be raised more plentifully another year; but there can be but little certainty about any calculation made here with regard to crops. Hopes have been freely indulged in that there would be a good yield of cotton this year in the Southern part of the Territory, but I learn that, in consequence of the late frosts, the crop has proved an almost total failure—thirty-three acres yielding but 650 pounds of ginned cotton.

The Indian difficulties, which commenced with the killing of PINTETS, son of the chief PETEETNEET, are not yet settled. There has been a great want of vigor exhibited in the prosecution of these difficulties. The killing of this Indian was doubtless an unjustifiable, wanton act; but proper precautions should have been taken to guard the defenceless traveler against the retaliation of the enraged savage. When the blow was struck, it should have been followed up. The Indians should have been pursued to their retreats, and taught by sad experience that they could not waylay and murder defenceless whites with impunity. American prowess should have been vindicated, and the reputation of the Army established and maintained.

The Army has, I fear, lost its *prestige* with the Indians. The disposition which has been evinced to remain contiguous to the settlements and enjoy the comfortable quarters and attractions of Camp Floyd, is attributed by the savages to cowardice; and they are, therefore, emboldened to maintain a hostile attitude. They have never yet experienced the weight of our national arm, and they have not the respect for the American name which the presence of the Federal Army should always inspire. This is to be deplored. The enormous cost to the country of fitting out, transporting and housing and sustaining the Utah expedition, might have been borne more cheerfully if the results were in any wise commensurate with the expenditures. But this, I am sorry to say, has not been the case. Our influence over the Indians of this Territory was not what it should have been when we arrived here. All their intercourse with the Mormons had had the effect to strengthen their associations with these fanatics, and imbue them with their rebellious views. The Indians had little, if any, idea of the power of our Government, and they were disposed to treat with contempt and indignity all who bore the name of American.

It should have been the duty of the Army to have removed these impressions. With the means that have been at command nothing could have been easier. Excellent opportunities of doing so have not been wanting, and had they been seized and improved with energy, every particle of Mormon influence might have been effectually destroyed, and a lesson taught these tribes that would have made the American name both feared and respected, and would not have been lost on neighboring tribes.

P.

INGENIOUS DETECTION OF A MAIL ROBBER.—Post Office Agent HOLBROOK has been hunting a new mail robber, and of course has caught him. According to the Troy *Whig* the culprit is a shoemaker, named JOHN MAHAR, employed by the Postmaster at Mechanicsville, N. Y. His depredations have extended over a period of three or four years. For a time his suspicions settled down upon the Mechanicsville office. About the first of last September the losses suddenly ceased, and did not break out again till about the middle of last month. Mr. H. once more commenced his secret investigations. He discovered that New-York letter packages made up at Schuylerville and Stillwater were stopped at Mechanicsville, the letters rifled of whatever they contained of value, carefully resealed, and on the following day mailed for New-York. Besides the young lady and the Postmaster, one other person about that office could have access to the mails occasionally, and he was a journeyman shoemaker in the employ of the Postmaster, by the name of JOHN MAHAR. It was now ascertained that MAHAR had been absent most of the time since Sept. 1, and that he came back about the time the depredations recommenced; that the expenditures of himself and wife were quite in advance of their legitimate earnings, and that he had some time since made a considerable payment on some real estate previously purchased in Mechanicsville. He had resided at this locality, and been employed by the Postmaster for several years—a period covering all the trouble; and these discoveries and facts pointed to him unerringly, as the author of the many robberies. Mr. HOLBROOK laid his plans accordingly. On Thursday evening last, several New-York packages, after passing Stillwater safely, stopped at Mechanicsville, held over, and returned to the mail of Friday. The arrest was not effected, however, for certain legal reasons, until Saturday evening. A careful search of MAHAR's residence furnished ample proof that he was the right man.

The Post-Office Department has been informed of the arrest, by special agent J. W. FINKES, of C. Stith, Deputy Postmaster at Nottaway Court House, Va., on a charge of robbing the mail. The amount alleged to be stolen is about $75. The friends of the accused offered to reimburse the amount, but the prosecution would not agree to this.

Military Defences of the City—Letter from Lieut. Morton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My reputation for "delicacy" and "modesty" has received so many rude shocks, since I ventured, in 1857, upon the invitation of the Board of Visitors at West Point, to suggest certain improvement in some of the systems and courses of instruction at the Military Academy, that it would be preposterous for me to claim to have any diffidence on any subject whatever. Without noticing, therefore, the malicious flings by an anonymous writer in your paper of yesterday, who calls himself "An Engineer," on the topic, I think it proper to say, that if that scribbler had ever taken the pains to read either of my Memoirs submitted by me to the Secretary of War, and printed by order of that distinguished gentleman, he would have been ashamed to accuse me of undervaluing the illustrious VAUBAN, if he has any shame, whatever. I presume, in charity, therefore, that he has not read them. I do not undervalue VAUBAN, but I am not one of those who believe that he left nothing to be discovered in the art of fortification. My reading has taught me that WASHINGTON, during the Revolution, adopted at Dorchester Heights, and on Manhattan Island, and on Long Island and elsewhere, earthworks, as adapted to militia defence. I claim to have but followed the lessons the history of my own country has taught me. I do not claim that the plan of the works suggested by me for the defence of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and New-York is, in this respect, original. I have said that the old systems of fortification of VAUBAN and others, based upon the limited range of the old matchlock, or old flint and steel musket, or wall-piece, or blunderbuss, were inapplicable to the present improved accuracy and range of the Minié rifle and rifle musket. The plan I propose for the defences on Long Island is adapted to the state of things now existing, and if Field-Marshal VAUBAN was now living, I firmly believe he would cashier every officer, pretending to be an Engineer, who sought to discourage the erection of those works, either from ignorance, or stupidity, or malice.

As to my proposition of giving Cadets at West Point some information in relation to the construction and theory of defence, force, &c., of our own fortresses, the wiseacre of "An Engineer" asserts that it could not be done. This does not follow because he cannot see how. He cannot be one of the "best Engineers" referred to in another City print on Saturday last, who, I venture to say, also has not such knowledge. As to the difficulty of procuring models, and the cost and the room they would take up, any blockhead could make such objections, and they are precisely such as every blockhead would make.

The whole cost of the models of all the forts, &c., and of photographic views of them, would not amount to $5,000; for it is not proposed to have them made at West Point, as the former model of some imaginary fort, that he speaks of, was, and which he states cost so much time and money. His ridiculous ideas as to the respective scales of the models or maps of the vicinage of the fortresses, and of the fortresses themselves, shows how little he understands the subject. I hope he will never be intrusted to perform the duty of having them made, for I am certain he could not fulfill such duty properly. The Board of Visitors of 1857 unanimously approved of this suggestion amongst others, and the opinion of each of them is more valuable to me, and to the public, than those of "An Engineer," as would be manifest if his true name was appended to his article.

I scorn to answer what he says in regard to there being no system of American Fortification, nor any American Art of War, as contradistinguished from European systems. Its silliness is such that it is too great a tax on the gravity of argument to comment upon it, and I only notice it as cogent proof of the correctness of my suggestion, that cadets should be taught American Military History, if "An Engineer" ever graduated at the Academy.

In relation to the allusions by "An Engineer," to the recent Court of Inquiry, I have to say that it was ordered at my request. The correctness of my conduct was incidentally involved. The opinion of the Court has not been made public. I am confident that my course has not been in the slightest degree disapproved, and I am careless whether Prof. MAHAN has been censured or not. Some newspaper publications state that he has been. The various insidious publications, thrust into the newspapers by unprincipled toadies, respecting asserted "rumors in Military circles at Washington," can have little effect, and the fabrication of them reflects no credit upon their authors. I do not allude, by this remark, to any of the *regular* newspaper correspondents of this city, who have too much self-respect to be engaged in the manufactory of such rumors, but I refer to those intermeddling and officious outsiders who palm off such rumors as true, when they never *heard* anything of the kind.

As I am paid by the public for my time as an officer, I cannot devote any considerable portion of it, with propriety, to noticing, by an elaborate reply, everything that any blackguard may choose to thrust in the public papers, either to gratify his natural vicious taste, or his malignity, or other bad quality or his ambition to figure in the newspapers. An insinuation was published in sundry City newspapers a day or two since, in what purported to be a letter from Washington, but which I am satisfied was written in this City, which I feel it right to notice. It is an utter falsehood that the letter referred to was a private letter—it was requested "to be shown to the officers of the garrison;" and the "sad story" that "An Engineer" alludes to, is that I accidentally discovered it.

As to my proposition in relation to the Long Island Defences, "An Engineer" need not indulge in any petty feelings of envy or jealousy. More than a year since I was induced to devote some attention to the subject, and to examine the locality of the proposed line, by several intelligent citizens, and amongst them Militia officers, and in several respects I admit I conformed to practical suggestions made by them. To the views of one gentleman particularly, one of the most finished, sound-judging and experienced in the country, I felt constrained to accommodate my plan, despite of some prejudices, the remnants of my theoretical military education.

It is a matter of no consequence, however, to the community at large, who originated the said project. The sole question they will care to consider is, "*is the plan advisable.*"

The whole article of "An Engineer" betokens the bully and a knowledge that he was giving currency to UNTRUTHS against another engineer. If it is supposed that the course I have marked out for myself in relation either to the reform of systems of instruction at West Point, or to the defences of New-York, will in any degree be swerved from by the attacks of scurrilous anonymous scribblers, or threats, or means like those adopted in France to silence DE PENE, it will be found to be an error. If any man considers himself aggrieved in anywise by any act of mine, or any expressed opinion of mine, it seems to me, that if a gentleman, he would have adopted a more manly and honorable means of effecting justice for himself than an anonymous newspaper article, not devoted to calm discussion of the subject, but stuffed with contemptible invectives and epithets, and containing lying insinuations.

J. ST. C. MORTON.

Reforms in Railroad Management.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As the draft of by-laws and regulations submitted with my communication on Railroad Management and Reform (published in your paper of this day) was too long for insertion in your columns, I hand you herewith a brief synopsis of its provisions, which, if practicable, please insert in your next issue.

It will be seen that the main features of the following plan are a separation of the prerogatives of the stockholders from those which more properly appertain to the Board of Managers, and an effort thereby to secure independency of action on the part of the principal officers of the company by retaining their appointment in the hands of the stockholders, and to define the powers and duties of the officers so appointed.

The first article provides for regular *quarterly* as well as annual meetings of stockholders for receiving the Managers' reports, &c., and also for *special* meetings to be called by request of any ten of the stockholders.

ART. 2—Provides for the election, *by the Stockholders*, of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Auditor and Auditing Committee; thus securing their independence from all improper control or influence of the Managers.

ART. 3—Provides for the adjustment of their several salaries, and limits the amount to be voted by the Board of Managers—thereby preventing extravagant gratuities to personal friends (under the term of "salary") for personal favors rendered to the Managers.

This article also prohibits all pecuniary compliments or gratuities to or between the officers, agents and employes of the Company—thus retaining all such powers in the hands of the stockholders themselves.

ART. 4—Defines "eligibility to office" and prohibits the election of *more than three* managers, whose conflicting interests are such that they cannot promote the welfare of the stockholders without their own pecuniary sacrifice.

ART. 5—Prohibits the officers and managers making purchases of, or other contracts with themselves as individuals or partners.

ART. 8—Imposes similar restrictions in regard to the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds, the indorsement of bonds of other companies, loans of funds, unlimited contracts, &c., without the approval of the stockholders in general meeting duly convened.

ART. 9—Provides for the examination of the records of the Board, books of accounts, &c., by the stockholders, under specified circumstances.

ART. 10—Subjects the declaration of all dividends to the approval of the stockholders.

ARTS. 11, 12 and 13—Defines the power and duties of the President, Treasurer and Secretary.

ARTS. 14 and 15—Specify the prerogatives and duties of the Auditor and Auditing Committee—in which regulations these officers are made not only an infallible check upon all the other officers and agents of the Company, but upon each other also—thus making an extensive conspiracy necessary to the perpetration of any defalcation or fraud.

The latter article also provides for the open and previous nomination of officers and managers of the Company, and the preparation of a ticket for examination ten days before each annual election.

ART. 16—Provides for a renewal fund to maintain the roadway and equipment against ordinary wear and depreciation.

ART. 17—Provides the most stringent measures in regard to the issue and transfer of stock.

The other articles are of ordinary character, being limited in their provisions, however, to such matters as come strictly within the prerogatives and duties of the *stockholders*, leaving it still for the Board of Managers to adopt such other by-laws and regulations as may be found necessary in the discharge of their appropriate duties.

With such a code of by-laws and regulations in force, and the exercise of ordinary care and supervision on the part of stockholders, it is difficult to see why nearly every Railroad Company in our State may not speedily become resuscitated in its character and finances, or why railroad securities may not soon become as popular and remunerative as they are now unproductive and opprobrious.

REFORM.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Hartford, Conn., Tract Society—Speeches by Justice Williams, Judge Parsons, Dr. Krebs and others.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

I fear, Mr. Editor, that the land of "steady habits" is beginning to lose its calm and quiet steadiness of character; at least the Hartford specimens of Yankeedom have just now been showing some of the real "Boston tea-party" *grit*. Some things were said last night at the anniversary of the Hartford Tract Society which will interest many ten-thousands of your readers.

You know we are a religious people, taking a deep interest in the benevolent movements of the day; and we are (you will allow me to say) an intelligent people, appreciating in some degree the *power of the Press* as an instrument for good. Hence we have always sustained with a hearty good will, that worthy Tract Society which has its centre of operations beside your own magnificent establishment in New-York. When we have heard hard things said of it, we have been slow to believe them. When told that it conceals the Word of God, we replied, "It is sending abroad that word in thousands of copies monthly to bond and free." When hearing the reckless assertion that it utters not one word against oppression, we have turned over and carefully noted whole pages of its works against that and all other sins. When its faithful officers have been denounced as cowardly and time-serving, we have answered that it requires far more true heroism to stand for the right, than to yield before a sweeping gale of misguided public opinion. The integrity and fidelity of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society we have known too long to be a whit influenced by the rude charges against them in these last days.

The present anniversary of the Hartford Tract Society is characterized by furnishing its own speakers, rather than importing from adjacent cities as heretofore. Some deeply-felt necessity existed to call out so vast an audience and such venerable and distinguished gentlemen as addressed us for three hours last evening.

The President of this branch, the Rev. W. W. TURNER, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. CHILDS of this city, made a condensed statement of the doings of the year, and then announced an address from Chief Justice WILLIAMS of Connecticut, at the present and for many years past President of the American Tract Society. This aged and venerable gentleman said no apology was needed from him when he appeared as the advocate of a Society, whose object was to save souls; whose founders were men of undoubted piety and unquestioned wisdom; whose line of policy from the beginning had been one of conciliation and harmony; whose publications and labors had gone out to the needy and destitute over our whole land; and which had received, for thirty years, the most unqualified indorsement of Drs. ALEXANDER, B. STOWE, TYNG, and scores of the best men in the American Church. Indeed the Society had been, until within a few years, in danger of the "woe" pronounced upon those of whom all men speak well. The Judge then proceeded to discuss, with great clearness, the position of the Society, and the impracticability of the demands of its opposers. He showed that it was not a suitable body to give instructions to masters and slaves upon their relative duties; that it was impossible to discuss the evils arising out of Slavery, and not touch the cause of those evils, and that Anti-Slavery men were totally unable to agree among themselves what should be said upon that difficult subject. The Judge spoke with dignity, but great severity, of a religious paper of your City, which has assailed the Society unceasingly, if not unscrupulously, for years past. In these remarks he but uttered the sentiments of many good men in New-England. We hope the Chief-Justice will give his address to the public through the Press.

Judge PARSONS, also of this City, followed in an address of forty-five minutes, unsurpassed for point and force and real Puritan grit, by anything we have heard for many a day. We note one or two of his points. Opposers of the Society, said he, clamored a few years ago for a Committee of Investigation into its business management. The Committee was granted, not because the Society wished it, but to satisfy a few noisy malcontents. That Committee reported a most unqualified approval of the business transactions of the Society, as admirable and incapable of improvement, and yet these opposers continue to denounce the institution as bitterly as ever, and upon this very point, settled by their own Committee.

Again: The Society is denounced for refusing to publish a selection of Anti-Slavery texts taken from the Bible; while it is publishing daily those very texts and all else that God has said upon that subject. Suppose a Southern divine should take out of their connection a list of texts from the Bible, so arranging them as to make them speak for Slavery, would the Boston Society publish them?

The Judge warned the enemies of the Tract Society to cease their derisive and revolutionary course, which was initiated in this City a few days ago, by the formation of another Society, assuring them if they run the divisions through the Churches of Connecticut, these Churches would be left in the condition described by the answer in the shorter catechism, to the question, "Into what state did the fall bring all mankind?"

[The answer, which the grave Judge did not recite, is, "Into a state of *sin* and *misery*."]

The Hon. W. W. ELSWORTH followed in eloquent defence of this institution, averring that while he was no apologist for Slavery, he did not suppose the Tract Society was bound to act as the organ of those who warred upon that system. Because he was Anti-Slavery it did not follow that he must denounce it every time he asked a blessing at table. He was willing to trust the Executive Committee to do what was best. If opponents had lost confidence they should turn them out, and if they had not secured votes enough to displace the committee, they had better let them remain!

The speaker very naively remarked, in reply to assaults upon the system of colportage, that the London Tract Society had refused to employ that evangeliser for the same reason that the American Tract Society had employed it, namely, *it won't pay*. It is, and is designed to be, a purely God-like beneficum, giving the Gospel to the poor without money and without price.

The Rev. Dr. KREBS, of your City, occupied a few minutes at the close of this long session in giving an ably written and eloquently presented address, showing the power of the public Press for good, and characterizing the issues of the Society as eminently adapted to save the masses; showing triumphantly that the Gospel of Christ is the grand agency for breaking every yoke, and bringing all the evils of society to a perpetual end.

The performance of the choir was admirable. The congregation was dismissed with the benediction of Dr. KREBS, at 10 o'clock. Not soon will we forget the Anniversary of 1859.

CHARTER OAK.

The Tombigbee.

MY DEAR TIMES:—You are usually a very lucid writer, and entertaining and instructive of course; but in the editorial in your issue of January 1, entitled "The Fillibusters and Tombigbee"—what do you mean by "a meeting held at Tombigbee." There is no town of Tombigbee, nor any political body so styled—therefore there can be no such entities as "Tombigbee publicists." The Tombigbee, it is unnecessary to tell a person of your geographical lore, is a river which meanders from its source to its mouth many hundreds of miles through excellent lands which produce capital crops of cotton. Its banks everywhere exhibit luxuriant foliage, extensive piles of "light wood," and occasionally, some very steep "bluffs"; but nowhere do they produce the "sages," "resolutions," nor "politicians" you have located there.

It is an ill-treated river—that Tombigbee,—and I trust, Mr. TIMES, you will hasten to relieve it from that burden of misrepresentation it has borne from time immemorial and still continues to labor under. Few makers of maps ever permit it to mingle its stream with the bay of Mobile through the channel appointed for it, and which it naturally has an affection for. Everybody, even you, Mr. T., if you ever repose—gets an attachment to the *bed* that has contained him or her, double or single, for years, months, or even weeks. How much more, then, a lonely river that has seen the same curtains drawn about its slumbers, night after, for century upon century. Sometimes, as you may see by consulting different maps, it never gets into the arms of its sister Alabama at all, but is forced to seek salt water "solitary and alone." At other times, after the *sororal* junction, it is dragged miles and miles through ugly swamps before it is permitted to expand and ripple over the broad bosom of Mobile Bay. Again, it is apparently forced to crawl, as it were, over its sister flood, and come down on the other side as best it can. Unhappy river!

Once only, the Tombigbee meddled with State affairs, and got as little by it as most people do under like circumstances. You, no doubt, remember the occurrence. It was in the good old days of ANDREW JACKSON, when his Postmaster-General, wanting to know where about was the source of this river, indicted the following note to a P. M. resident near its course. I omit all verbiage:

"SIR: * * * This Department desires to know how far the Tombigbee River runs up. * * *
Respectfully, yours, &c.,
A. K., Postmaster-General."

The reply was brief, and ran thus, (omitting superfluities):

"SIR: * * * The Tombigbee doesn't run up at all—it runs down. Very respectfully, &c., &c.,
N. Z."

The Postmaster-General continued the correspondence in this style:

"SIR: * * * Your appointment as Postmaster at —— is revoked. You will turn over the funds, papers, &c., pertaining to your office to your successor.
Respectfully, &c.,
A. K., Postmaster-General."

And the witty Postmaster closed with this parting shot:

"SIR: * * * The revenues of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30 have been 95 cents; its expenditures same period for tallow-candles and twine were $1 05. I trust my successor is instructed to adjust the balance due me.
Most respectfully, &c.,
N. Z."

Candid and Sensible View of American Politics by an English Writer.

From the London Saturday Review.

The most remarkable feature in the President's Message is the almost unprecedented absence of expressions of hostility to England. Only one opportunity has been afforded within the last twelvemonth for the orators and journalists of the Union to air their patriotism by reproductions of the famous *Pogram Defiance*, and the President has some pretext for alleging that the right of visit has been abandoned, although in fact it has only, in accordance with former declarations, been disclaimed as obviously untenable.

Former Messages, after professing the utmost desire for friendly relations with England, have generally proceeded to lament some wanton encroachment which rendered the establishment of harmony impracticable. On the present occasion, the usual preamble is only followed by a reference to past disputes, and by an intimation that even the Clayton-Bulwer negotiation may possibly arrive, in course of time, to a satisfactory conclusion. The temperate language of the Message justifies the foresight of the few English observers who desired the success of the older and abler candidate for the Presidency. A weak Government at Washington invariably attempts to earn popularity by the encouragement of national antipathies, real and affected. Mr. BUCHANAN, although he is supposed to have no strong prepossessions in favor of England, is the leader of a powerful party, and an experienced man of business, and, above all, he has obtained the summit of his ambition, and is not a candidate for reëlection. At liberty, therefore, to consult the interests of his country rather than his own, the President advocates peace, except in those quarters where material rewards may probably result from judicious aggression. The greater part of the American Continent south of the United States receives sufficient warnings of the probable advance of manifest destiny; and Cuba, although an island, is reminded that its proximity to the Mississippi evidently marks it out as a natural appendage of the Union.

The policy of the Federal Government is perfectly intelligible, and *not perhaps deserving of all the blame which it receives in Europe*; and it is but fair to add that the oddity of Presidential messages arises mainly from their inevitable publicity. A series of dispatches from Indian viceroys, or a compilation from the archives of St. Petersburg, would probably display similar intimations of the policy which powerful governments adopt in relation to weak and semi-civilized neighbors. *American statesmen are not, perhaps, more energetic or more ambitious than others, but they are compelled at every step to take all their countrymen, and consequently the whole world, into their counsel.* The anarchy of Mexico would excuse an immediate intervention for the suppression of an endless and purposeless civil war, but the military occupation of two of the Northern provinces will be cheaper and more profitable than the task of restoring order in the central portion of the Republic. Another portion of Mexican territory is to be seized as a security for the debt, and the process of annexation in the districts which are occupied may be easily foretold, nor is there any reason that it should be deprecated by remote communities. The presence of a Federal military force will give security to settlers from the States, and immigrants will first declare their independence of Mexico, and then demand admission into the Union. American patriots look with reasonable alarm on the extension of their territory into ungenial climates, in the midst of alien and inferior races. *To foreigners*, the substitution of enterprise and order for Spanish-American anarchy will, in the first instance, be *indifferent, and in course of time highly advantageous.* It is not improbable that Mr. BUCHANAN is sincere in his professions of moderation in his transactions with Mexico; but a rich country in the hands of an enervated population attracts a race of vigorous adventurers as a vacuum admits a current of air.

With all the Central American Republics the United States have a standing quarrel, and *it must not be assumed that the stronger disputant is necessarily always in the wrong. No right or pretension of Nicaragua or New-Granada is to be compared for a moment in importance to the establishment and maintenance of free communications between the Atlantic and Pacific.* A hundred thousand whites, surrounded by two millions of half-breeds, Indians and negroes, must be content to waive some of their claims to independence in consideration of a transit which will incidentally secure to them the means of wealth and civilization. The only interest of European States is to secure to all commercial nations an equal right to the passage between the oceans; nor has England any sufficient reason for maintaining against America the self-denying stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Mr. BUCHANAN'S recommendation to Congress, that the President should be authorized to protect the transit by an armed force, will probably lead to the virtual establishment of an American Protectorate in Nicaragua and New-Granada; and *the English Government would be well advised in adapting its policy to the probable course of events.* With Asia, Africa and Australia open to colonization and to occasional conquest, England may reasonably relinquish to a kindred nation the pursuit of aggrandizement in South America. The task of maintaining the balance of power in Europe is burdensome enough, *without the further enterprise of creating a non-existent equilibrium in the West.*

Mr. BUCHANAN'S repeated offers to purchase Cuba are scarcely consistent with diplomatic courtesy; and the publication of the scheme would probably render it impracticable, even if it had been in any respect feasible. When the rich man proposes to give a handsome price for his neighbor's ewe lamb, the further progress of the transaction may be readily foreseen, and Spain is considerately reminded that no friendly relations between the Governments are possible, as long as neighborly cupidity is stimulated by the vicinity of a valuable possession belonging to a non-resident owner. It would be difficult to reconcile the President's overtures with international law or with any recognized code of ethics, but the innocent spectator may derive a melancholy pleasure from the perpetration of an injustice which is likely to redound considerably to his own advantage. Spain has fortunately no claim on the assistance of England, and Mr. BUCHANAN truly asserts that the proposed annexation would finally put an end to the African Slave-trade. It is perhaps with a view to the eventual support of philanthropists that the Message throws cold water on all projects for the effectual visitation of spurious slavers under the American flag. In proportion to the difficulty of interrupting the trade will be the satisfaction of discovering that it has finally disappeared in consequence of the want of an available market. The ultimate cause of the traffic which imposes so heavy a task upon the English navy is to be found in the necessities or desires of successive Captain-Generals of Cuba. An American conquest or purchase of the island would convert the Slave-trade into piracy, and the Virginia breeders would, in defence of their own monopoly of supply, take care that the law was rigidly enforced.

The portions of the Message which refer to domestic transactions possess little general interest; yet it is to be regretted that the necessities of the revenue are to be supplied by an augmentation of the tariff. As a Democrat, Mr. BUCHANAN is a nominal advocate of free-trade, yet he proposes to obtain the necessary increase of duties with a collateral view to the protection of native manufactures. The constitutional arrangement which enables the Federal Government to draw on the States for a quota of their direct taxes is unfortunately obsolete in practice: and it is therefore the interest of protected trades to encourage an extravagant expenditure, which may necessitate an increase of customs duties upon imports. The Government of Washington, with the skeleton of an army and the fraction of a navy, though it is relieved by the separate States from all the ordinary cost of administration, contrives to expend about £15,000,000, or half the outlay of England. The national debt, although trifling in amount, has increased within the year no less than forty per cent.; and the President urges upon Congress the necessity of abstaining from farther loans for the ordinary conduct of affairs in time of peace.

The Kansas knot has neither been cut nor untied, but the difficulty has been set aside by the simple process of leaving it alone, after numerous failures. It may be remembered that the Free-Soilers, who formed the real majority, had framed an irregular Topeka Constitution, while the Missouri invaders had, in the rival Lecompton document, combined a substantially spurious proceeding with a careful observance of technical forms. Mr. BUCHANAN'S attempt to establish the Lecompton Constitution was defeated by the secession of Mr. DOUGLAS from the Democratic Party, and the Topeka legislation was obviously invalid. Under these circumstances, Congress authorized the Territory to proceed to a new organization, on condition of surrendering certain extravagant grants of public lands belonging to the Union. The Free-Soil representatives, who were consequently elected, have refused to give up the lands in dispute, and consequent- they have for the present renounced the right to enter the Union as a Sovereign State. [It is scarcely necessary to remind the American reader that this statement of the case is wholly erroneous.—ED. TIMES.] In the mean time, by the decision of the Supreme Court, Slavery is legalized in all the Territories, and, consequently, the North and South are satisfied with a drawn battle, and the people of Kansas will be contented to wait for some new change in the balance of parties. The elasticity of a society happily exempt from centralization is the primary condition which assures the stability of the American Union. It is not surprising that Mr. Buchanan should congratulate his countrymen on their progress, and confidently anticipate the unlimited extension and duration of their power. His message is not the utterance of a declining Government, and it is evidently addressed to a hopeful, vigorous and expanding nation.

THE WESTERN WORLD.

Experiences of a California Emigrant—Severe Fight with the Indians.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

San Antonio, Texas, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

You know it was about the 1st of April last that I left the States, bound for California, with an emigration train. When we arrived at Albuquerque, N. M., which was some time in June, I wrote to you, informing you it was our intention to take thence to San Bernardino, California, Lieutenant Beale's route, being advised to do so by the Government officers at this place, they stating it to be the safest and best route. We accordingly took it, employing an old mountaineer as guide. We found the route pleasant, passing through some fine country, and most beautiful and romantic scenery, and in places abounding in game. I had my own sport hunting, climbing the tops of lofty mountains and other wild adventures. A party of six, including myself, ascended to the summit of a mountain over two miles high. Proud were our feelings as we thought that in all probability we were the first white men that ever stood on its summit.

We arrived safely, and without much difficulty, at the Colorado River, the boundary-line between New-Mexico and California; and here, while almost in sight, our anticipations of soon being in the Golden State were doomed to be disappointed.

On this river there is a large tribe of Indians called the "Mohaves." At first they treated us in so friendly a manner that we anticipated no danger from them. But on the afternoon of the third day, while we were herding the stock and constructing a raft to cross the river, we were attacked by four hundred warriors, when a bloody fight ensued. For over three long hours we fought them with desperation, and repelled them. *During this time they killed eight of our party and wounded sixteen, some dangerously, but none fatally; they also suffered pretty severely; we killed about thirty.* Of our killed, two were women—a mother and daughter; two children; the rest were men. There was but few that escaped unhurt, and I was so fortunate as to be one of the number. But that I did escape, seemed almost miraculous, for in a dozen instances my clothes were touched and my person grazed by their deadly missiles. They took all our stock except five horses and ten oxen; with these we made out to take two wagons, into which we took the wounded and what little provision we had left; everything else we left but the clothes on our back. We commenced our retreat in the night. Old and young women and children, from the two-year old babe up, surrounded by bloodthirsty, infernal, yelling savages, expecting every moment they would be upon us again, uttering their unearthly yells—awful, awful to hear.

But it seemed their vengeance was fully glutted with what they had already done, and we were enabled to escape in safety. I assure you it was a night never to be forgotten.

When we retreated back some 30 miles, with starvation already staring us in the face, we happily met another train, and they generously shared with us their provisions. Having but little it was soon eaten up. Then we had nothing but the meat of poor miserable oxen, so poor they could scarcely stand up.

The company we met had also nearly lost their all. Out of 600 head of cattle they had but little over 100 left. They lost theirs by missing a watering-place, their stock dying for want of water. It was a sorry sight to see the road strewn for miles with the carcasses of animals, some dead and some dying; and clothing and articles of almost every description; and here and there a wagon left standing as the cattle gave out. In consequence of the oxen being so near worn out we traveled very slowly. When we got to the San Francisco mountain, some 200 miles from the river, which took us over a month, we found it impossible to proceed further without recruiting the cattle for several weeks.

Our battle at the river was not our only difficulty with the Indians. After we turned back, for over a hundred miles we were almost constantly harrassed by a tribe called the Casnio; with them we had several pretty severe skirmishes, but they generally got the worse of the warfare.

I could tell you many incidents of our forlorn retreat that would interest you, but all I could not tell in many pages. One I will relate:

One day two young fellows and myself were walking ahead of the train some two miles. We were sauntering along, not thinking of Indians, when suddenly there sprang from behind some rocks close beside us, about fifty of that article of varmint. To contend with such odds was useless, therefore our first thought was to escape back to the train. Soon the race for dear life began in good earnest, the Indians hooting and yelling like demons, and striving their utmost to cut us off, to get between us and the train. But that time Indian fleetness could not compete with the Buckeye Boys, (by the way, the fellows that were with me were also from Ohio,) for we made our escape without a scratch.

As I have already mentioned, when we got back to the mountains we found it impossible to proceed further without recruiting the cattle; and as Winter was beginning to set in, and none of us had any clothing but what we had on our backs, a party of us set out for Albuquerque, distance 500 miles, to bear the tidings of our unfortunate expedition, and to have Government send us provisions and clothing, and to take in the families. About two hundred miles from the mountains there is a town of friendly Indians, where we thought we could get something to eat to last us to this place. We took 70 pounds of meat apiece, but this we eat up long before we got to the town, and in the cravings of hunger we killed and eat a worn-out pony, so poor that you could whet your knife on him in any place. When we arrived at the Indian town, and weak and almost starving, they received us with the greatest kindness, giving us all we could eat (which, by the way, was no small amount,) and quite enough to last us to Albuquerque.

Besides suffering with hunger we were tormented much by thirst. There were long distances to travel between watering-places, and we had no means to carry water with us. Oh! mother, you know my love for cold water. I thought of that old well at home, and all the good springs I ever saw. None know the true value of good cold water but those who have suffered the agonies of thirst.

In the Indian village we learned that Government was at war with the "Navajo Nation." To reach Albuquerque we had to pass through their most dangerous country. But hazardous as it was, we set out. But fortunately, we fell in with a company of soldiers going from Fort Defiance (the seat of war) to Albuquerque. A short time before we passed through they had a battle, in which they killed a great many Indians, and took from them 20,000 sheep and over 300 horses. Ten thousand sheep and over they drove into the settlements, and not having men to spare to take charge of the rest, they set two regiments of soldiers to killing them, who soon made sad havoc. They killed them to keep the Indians from getting them back again.

The Indians throughout Mexico raise immense herds of sheep. It is nothing to see droves of four or five thousand. It is the greatest grazing country in the world.

We arrived all safe in Albuquerque the last day of October; the next day after our arrival, Government started wagons with clothing, provisions and escort of soldiers to bring the families in. And I hope they are all in by this time, but they will not be able to go to California or return to their home without the aid of Government, for they had their all invested in stock, and having lost it all, they are without means in a hard country. To give you an idea of their loss, I will mention the loss of one man from Keosockqua, Iowa. His outfit cost him nearly $20,000. He had over 200 head of full blooded Durham cattle, and a blooded stallion that he gave $2,500 for. These Indians made a valuable haul, but I trust Government will make a dreadful retaliation.

The third day after my arrival at Albuquerque I started for San Antonio, Texas, in company with a Government train. I arrived here last evening, safe, and in good health. Indeed, a wild, mountaineer life agrees with me, and you may believe I have had a pretty good siege of it, for near eight months, with but one or two exceptions, I have not slept under the cover of a house, but every night in the open air, wrapped in my blankets, and I would sleep as sweet as the King on his downy couch, and envied him not. And nearly the whole of this time I have been isolated from the civilized world. I hailed the first appearance of civilization in Texas with joy. It almost seemed strange to see it.

So you see, father and mother, somewhat startling and adventurous are the causes which have brought me where I am. I think I will get into business in San Antonio, or somewhere not far distant, where I will remain until Spring, when I think I will return home.

PAUL H. WILLIAMSON.

Our Treaty with Belgium—Another Sound Dues Question.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

Brussels, Nov. 25, 1858.

The King's Minister for Foreign Affairs has just submitted for ratification to the legislative body now in session, a new treaty concluded with the United States in July last. The most important feature of this new treaty, (in almost every other particular a *verbatim* copy of the old one of 1846,) is the tacit relinquishment on the part of the United States of a privilege which they have hitherto enjoyed in common with other nations with which Belgium has much commercial intercourse. The article omitted from the old treaty being as follows:

"Article 4. The restitution by Belgium of the duty levied by the Government of the Netherlands on the navigation of the Scheldt, in virtue of the third section of the ninth article of the treaty of April 19, 1839, is guaranteed to the vessels of the United States."

What these Scheldt duties are, and of what extent, I presume few of your readers know, as it is a common belief that the navigation of the Scheldt is free; indeed it is so stated in the officially published "Commercial Relations." If you will permit me, I shall give you a succinct statement of a matter which will probably soon—if it does not at my present writing—occupy the attention of the Press.

The Scheldt, after being a closed river since 1648, was, at the occupation of the territory by the French in the time of the French revolution, opened to navigation, and so remained until the year 1839. The separating of Belgium from Holland, in 1830, was followed by a sort of armed peace between the two countries, without formal recognition of the former by the latter. This unnatural and irrational relation between two near neighbors was put an end to by the treaty of 1839, to which all the great Powers were parties. Belgium was then regarded as rather a revolutionary country, and not entitled to much favor, and perhaps, also, in consideration of some concessions made to it, a clause of that treaty established in favor of Holland a duty on the navigation of the Scheldt, which, as it falls exclusively on vessels trading with Belgium, can be looked upon in no other light than an ignominious tribute to the latter's commerce:

Section 3 of Article 9.—"There shall be levied by the Government of Holland, on the navigation of the Scheldt and its mouths, a sole duty of florins 1.50 per ton; namely, flor. 1.12c. per ton for vessels coming from the sea and ascending the Western Scheldt, to go to Belgium, either by way of the Scheldt or by the canal of Terneuzen, and of flor. 38c. per ton for vessels which, coming from Belgium and going to sea by way of the Scheldt or the canal Terneuzen, shall descend the Western Scheldt."

You will easily perceive that a toll of 60 cents per ton, (the florin is about 40 cents of our money,) which on a vessel of 1,600 tons would be over $1,000 on every craft bringing goods to Antwerp, amounted almost to a closing of that port. The Belgian Government therefore resigned itself to pay this tribute for foreign nations, which is the more easily done, as it is based on Belgium territory itself. Clauses to that effect were inserted in all commercial treaties that Belgium made. At first the amount so expended was not great, but as Belgian commerce rapidly developed, it has gradually risen to nearly 2,000,000 of francs per annum, representing a capital debt at the rate European Governments generally borrow—of from fifty to sixty millions francs, the interest on which is yearly paid by this little country to its former Dutch master. The sum paid for American vessels alone in the year 1856 was 245,909 francs.

It is not to be wondered at that Belgium is anxious to shake off such a burden, and hence in the renewal of expired treaties, it is the declared policy to leave out the clause, guaranteeing reimbursement. If the commercial nations, it is argued, have to pay this toll themselves, they will make short work of Holland. The United States is looked up to, to take the lead as in the Sound dues matter. I heard the King's Prime Minister declare so in conversation. Meanwhile I suspect the existence of a secret clause to the new treaty, by which Belgium engages herself to pay until she has ridden herself of the same obligation to all other nations.

In return the Belgian Government is decided to abolish the enormous tonnage dues comprised in the port charges of Antwerp, which sum is to be levied as a sort of compensation for the Scheldt dues—a sort of uncovering Peter to cover Paul which, at least, has the effect of making shipmasters pay a portion of the Dutch tribute, without knowing it, in its modified form. Nothing but the unrivaled situation of Antwerp, its exemption from the ice blockade by which other Northern ports suffer so much—advantages which designate it as the natural emporium of the trade of Central Europe—could have overcome such obstacles. Still, they are not without being severely felt; and much of the trade of Antwerp, especially in the article of cotton, has of late been diverted from its natural channel.

A Duel Prevented.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "On Wednesday, Jan. 5, Chief-of-Police Ruffin received a dispatch from Madison, Ind., requesting him to arrest certain parties who were supposed to be on their way to Virginia for the purpose of fighting a duel. The delicate duty was confided to Lieut. Wilson, of the Ninth-street station, who ascertained that the blood-thirsty young gentlemen of whom he was in pursuit were snugly domiciled at the Spencer House, and, proceeding to the room of the principal, Mr. H. F. Baker, of Louisville, took him into custody. His second, Mr. J. Johnson, of the same city, accompanied his principal to the station-house.

It appears from what can be gathered from the dispatch, (which was received from the father of Mr. Baker, who resides at Marble Hill, 12 miles below Madison, but was formerly a merchant in Louisville,) and from casual remarks dropped by the young men in custody, that a difficulty, but of what nature is not entirely clear, occurred between a Mr. Morgan, of Pennsylvania, (a brother of Colonel Morgan, President of the Kentucky Military Institute,) and Mr. Baker, and an agreement was made for the parties to proceed to this city, where the final arrangements for a meeting were to be completed. Mr. B. and his second, Mr. Johnson, arrived on the mailboat *Jacob Strader*, yesterday morning, accompanied by Dr. Griffin, of Louisville, with a full case of surgical instruments, the sight of which was enough to cause a regret that there should ever be occasion for the use of such formidable professional *weapons*.

At the time of the arrest of Mr. Baker, his antagonist, Mr. Morgan had not arrived, and it was not known last night whether or not he had made his appearance in the city. The father of Baker telegraphed that he would be here last night, and a carriage was sent to the Ohio and Mississippi dépôt for him, but he did not come. He probably took passage on the mail-boat, which arrives two or three hours later.

What was the moving cause of the bloody intent of the two young hot bloods (Baker is not yet of age) is not explained, although it is hinted that there is "a lady in the case." Mr. Baker and his second passed last night in custody of Lieutenant Wilson, but were not locked up. Mr. B. has a sister and brother-in-law residing in this city.

The *Gazette* of a subsequent date says:

"We are requested to explain that Mr. Johnston was not 'handed over to his father,' as stated yesterday. but that he is of lawful age, and capable of acting for himself, although he does not seem to have grown sufficiently wise with his years to have kept himself from being mixed up with a very silly affair, for which there might be some excuse for a youngster who has not yet arrived at years of discretion.

The whole party, the seniors and juniors Baker and Johnson, together with the surgeon, Dr. Griffin, and his case of instruments, took passage for Louisville yesterday.

The "Wanderer's" Africans Westward-Bound—Curious Scenes.

A correspondent of the Marion *Commonwealth* noticing the Africans that passed through Montgomery, Ala., recently, says:

"I was carried through 'Brown's speculator house,' (so called,) on Perry-street. In a house in the back lot were huddled together *thirty-eight native* (Congo) *Africans!* Don't shudder and say 'The moral sentiments of Christendom condemn the traffic.' But it is a fact; I have seen the Africans! And it is a fact—they were Africans!

I found them jabbering, in guttural sounds, something—I could not comprehend what. They were nearly all apparently in good health—fat, sleek and greasy. In the party were some five or six men, two or three women, four or five girls, and the rest boys, or what might be called 'youngsters.' They were each clad in common Kersey pants and round-about, over which they wore a heavy blanket. Women and all were thus dressed. None had shoes, for the reason that they could not walk in them; in fact, they could scarcely walk at all, having been confined and crowded so close on shipboard.

Most of them were very pert and lively, laughing and talking in their native tongue, and pointing at and jabbering about everything that particularly attracted their attention. Some of them had very singularly shaped craniums—they almost baffle description. One nearly square, one had a convex face, and another a sort of double concave convex head; but most of them had good heads, large flat noses, big mouths, front teeth knocked out, rather small ears, and quite small hands and feet. Some of them were good looking, but others shockingly ugly; some were what might be vulgarly called 'puff' or hog-jawed. I noticed one, a man, who had very high cheek-bones and several scars on his face, and appeared very intelligent. He was 'big chief,' no doubt, in his country. I was much surprised at one thing: they repeated precisely every word said to them. I asked one, 'Where did you come from?' and he propounded the same interrogatory to me, but of course without knowing the meaning; and in like manner many other things.

Not being able to walk, they were carried in a wagon from the railroad dépôt to Brown's, and thence by wagon to the St. Nicholas. I saw strong old farmers and sober-sided merchants gazing at the sable creatures, some of them having, no doubt, a holy horror at such a sight. The negroes were well skilled in pantomime, and some of them gave unmistakeable signs that they wanted "something to drink"—putting both hands to their mouths. and throwing their heads back. The thirty-eight Africans brought here were the share, as I learned, in the venture of a citizen of New-Orleans, and that they cost him, delivered at Savannah, $50 each—only $1,900 for thirty-eight Africans, sound and able-bodied negroes. They were in charge of a Mr. Brodnax, who was carrying them to New-Orleans. I said that the negroes were 'all well.' So they are, as well as could be expected, but, as might be conjectured, they were mostly suffering much from disorders incident to acclimation.

For some time the Africans could not be induced to go on board the boat, and seemed much frightened at the smoke, &c. Doubtless they had a perfect horror of traveling on the water again, after having so recently endured a long and crowded sea voyage. The manner in which they were finally induced to go on is worthy of notice. The mate tried every means to get them on board, but to no effect. Finally he concerted a plan with a big, black Alabama negro. He tried to get him to go on board, but he resolutely refused, when the mate laid him down on the gangway-plank, and hit him four or five substantial licks with his ponderous leather strap, when the said Alabama negro got up, yelling awfully, and went straight on board, beckoning to the Africans to follow. And they did follow, to the amusement, and amid the cheers of the crowd."

The Wanderer Again—Effect of the Slave-Trade Movement on the South.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, Jan. 5.

After the outside of this number was made up and struck off, we discovered that an article from the Winnsboro *Register* had been transferred to our first page, denouncing in strong terms the persons connected with the late importation of Africans. Our feelings in the matter do not warrant us in indorsing this harsh degree of censure. As much as we regret the attempted enterprise, it occurs to us (without knowing anything certainly about the matter) that it may have originated in some wild spirit of adventure, having for its object the good of our section. That the step is a mistaken and a culpable one, it seems vain to deny. That it is in open violation of the laws of the country, is also unquestionable—*if these Africans were bought and are to be sold.* The affair may assume a different semblance, if their introduction has been for the purpose of mere exhibition, and to show the capabilities of the present African race. But this would involve these several considerations: 1. That great wealth is at the back of the enterprize; 2. That the Africans were not captured but came of their own choice; 3. That they are not to be reduced to servitude; 4. That they are to be fostered by these amateur adventurers and trained to some voluntary kind of servitude, merely to aid the argument before the South for the repeal of the act of Congress terminating the Slave-trade. The proposition in this shape looks like a *reductio ad absurdum.* Yet in any other shape, the scheme is a direct violation of the law, both as to its spirit and its letter.

But even granting that there may be grounds of palliation for the work in hand, *we do not believe that it has at all struck the chord of popular sympathy at the South. We believe it to be a firebrand of dissension.* It is to be feared that, if persevered in, it may array brother against brother, father against son. Already are the indications pointing to this state of things in our very midst. See the proceedings of a most respectable religious society in regard to the matter. Hear the murmurings of disapprobation. While some, on the other hand, proclaim themselves the friends of the movement, and declare their readiness to sustain the adventurers and their cause.

Does such a beginning promise any good? Does the hand of Providence seem to be guiding the demonstration for the weal of our section? We cannot think so with the lights before us; and we warn gentlemen to examine well this whole scheme and the consequences that may follow fast upon its obstinate prosecution, before they lend a helping hand in any way to the dangerous experiment. It may not only lose to us our strength in this Confederacy,—our high moral strength,—but it may tear our Southern ranks asunder and incapacitate us for all effective action in the course of Southern independence, now and forever.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams on Daily Wonders.

Notwithstanding the intensely cold weather of last evening, which rendered a fireside peculiarly attractive, a numerous audience assembled at the Cooper Institute to listen to a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, on "Daily Wonders."

He said that in one of Mrs. Barbauld's "Evenings at Home," which were the delight of our childhood, was a chapter entitled "Travelers' Wonders." There the children were represented as asking their father to tell them of marvelous things, kindred to those related in *Gulliver's Travels.* He complied with their request, and not until the evening was far advanced did they recognize the fact that he had been giving them an account of their own native land. Now, it is not the things of empires and kingdoms alone which are remarkable; we need mount no telescope to find subjects for amusement. There is one habit which we, as Americans, make peculiarly our own—that is, the habit of grumbling. A man now-a-days needs a very steady head to read our daily newspapers, so full are they of apprehensions and wonders. A tornado down in Virginia, upsetting all the houses, breaking off the corn out west, which is no more than three inches high when it should be as many feet; mobs in Baltimore and Washington; senators and councillors corrupt and accused of their venality, Shem, Ham and Japhet pelting one another with opprobrious epithets—verily one might think the world was coming to an end twenty times in the course of the year, but somehow or other we get along marvelously well; all the heathenish signs of the Zodiac do not prevent the sun from bringing the day about, and if we did but know it we present the spectacle of the happiest people on the face of the earth. A man who has an eye educated to detect beauty—the profusion of it which God hath scattered over all his works—for he has not left the beams and rafters of the universe bare and uncovered—could not help being happy. It is scarcely credible how few people there are in the world who know how to enjoy themselves. There are the flowers, and the fruits too, all are beautiful. Even the homely potato needs the blossom before its fruit can be developed, and the rustling corn has its silken threads waving in the Southwest wind; the grape has its richly hanging clusters, as if all Nature were striving to please the eye and every sense of man.

A beautiful picture of a Spring morning, with its bursting flowers; with the swallows and bobolinks and larks, and the lambs on the hill side like a flock of demure children, was here given.

Now take a single day of the 365 in the year and note its wonders. The morning has come and you awake after a refreshing sleep. But stop and reflect what a miracle is slumber itself. Any one who has been obliged to keep protracted vigils will remember the straining of the eye and the nerves unstrung which followed this incessant waking. Let us follow sleep and it flees away from you. The best account we can give of it is "I laid me down and slept." We are apt to think that the light which called us again to life leapt but a moment before from its fountain, and that it will perish as quickly as it came into being. Not so. The ray which infringed upon the return of your eye this morning sprang from the sun when the temple stood upon the summit of Zion, and when Minerva's statue was upon the acropolis of Athens. Yet it travels so gently that it does no injury to the delicate eye. Then there is the air—the best friend we have if we do so often insult it—traveling down to the lowest recess of the lungs, throwing in fuel to the flames of life. If we only knew its value, no doubt there would be fewer hard words spoken in this irritable world. You leave your chamber. Without stopping for as lengthy an argument as Paley deduced from it, what a wonder is the mere power of locomotion. There is the eye. It was a miracle that Bartimeus was made again to see—but which is the greater miracle, to be cured of blindness or never to know what it is to be blind at all? You go down and meet the family. The words you speak are simple, but never say in reply to their inquiries, that you are well—very well—without putting as emphasis upon it as though it were really something to wonder at, and be thankful for. Who are those who meet you? They are those who feel a deeper interest in you than any others can of will. It was not strange that the alchemy of home should have once caused that stern metaphysician, Jonathan Edwards, to relax from his abstractions when he spoke so sweetly and gently of his wife. Thus far we have seen you in your own home. Now a house does not imply necessarily a home—but a home does include a house. It is not such as were the buildings the ancients called by that title. They had no means of escape for the smoke. When the fire went out on the hearth-stone or on their altars they rekindled it by means of the lens. That gave way to the tinder, which received the welcome spark from the flint and steel—and now portable fire has made a young generation peripatetic chimneys. [Laughter.] There are two things in this metropolitan life of ours which I sadly miss. I mean the barn and the open fireplace. There in our old country homes was the meadow-sweet scent of the hay; there was the corn stripped of its overcoat of felt and its under-coat of silk; there rang the merry laugh of boy and girl in their holiday freedom. Alas! how many of those sweet voices were silent years ago in their graves, while we are men and women. There on the side of that old barn the sun would shine warmer and brighter than anywhere else, and there we and the cattle chewed together the cud of contentment. The speaker passed an eloquent eulogy upon the fireplace, for which the modern hole in the wall, belching out hot air, is a poor substitute, and then passed to speak of another great wonder which had been put away while the world was asleep. It is a perfect microcosm—a world done up in a parcel. Traveling adventurers, politicians, expresses, telegraphs, all have been gathering together what the world has done, and now spread it out on the reeking street. A passage from Cowper, describing the newspaper of his time, was introduced, and the eloquent Doctor closed with a brilliant eulogy on the Bible, which, with its treasures of wisdom, was the greatest wonder which man could conceive of.

Hearty applause frequently interrupted the delivery of the address. It was announced that the Rev. Dr. Bethune would lecture next Monday evening, on "Epidemics."

Slave-Trade Suppression in Liberia.

President Benson, of Liberia, writes, under date of Nov. 15:

"I have directed an armed land police of Americo-Liberians to be stationed on shore at the points up the coast, beyond Cape Mount, from whence the natives are shipped, in order to prevent any more from being sent off to Chevalier's or other French vessels, until the commodore's arrival, and his case can be disposed of. This armed police will arrest all natives who may be found engaged in the matter. Chevalier had already bought several, and had them on board below when the officer boarded the *Phœnix*. It is the purpose of this Government to send up a sufficient force, in February or March, to chastise effectually the native chiefs who have been illicitly coöperating in the emigration system—I mean those who have coöperated in the illicit supply of the *Regina Cœli*, as well as Chevalier in this last instance. It is true it will be very expensive to us, but we must do it. By our once having a military campaign through those sections of country which have been so addicted to the slave trade for ages it will be the most effectual means of checking it, if not putting an entire end to it. Chevalier expects two more emigrant ships to join him in a week or ten days.

"I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant. STEPHEN A. BENSON."

The New-York Herald on the Decline.—Some time ago, in noticing the New-York *Herald*, we stated that it was far behind the New-York Times as a newspaper, and it was rumored its subscription list was rapidly on the decline. As an evidence of the truth of this, we now find that the list of letters, which was given to the *Herald* last year on account of its having the largest circulation, has been taken away from that paper and given to the New-York *Sun*, the latter journal being now in advance of the *Herald* many thousand.—*Washington States.*

OBITUARY.

Lord Poltimore is just dead in England, at the age of 72. On the 7th of September, 1831, he was elevated to the peerage by the then Whig Government for zealous services rendered in the cause of Reform.

A letter from Lombardy states that M. Rossi, Professor of veterinary surgery at Pavia, was stabbed in the streets on the 16th Dec., and died next morning.

Vice-Admiral P. J. Douglas, R. N., died recently in England. He was in active service from 1804 to 1840, and was gazetted as Vice-Admiral in 1855.

The Princess Doria, eldest daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, has just died in Rome, leaving a family of five children.

Dr. Aschenbrenner, Bavarian Minister of Finance, has just died at Munich, after holding his office for nine years.

Frederick Neale, for twenty years prominently before the public at the East End of London, in connection with theatricals as a manager, died very suddenly on Dec. 15.

Mr. Milton Gregg, editor of the New-Albany *Tribune*, died Jan. 7. He was a native of Ohio, but had for many years been connected with the Indiana Press. His age was 54.

Dr. Dill, a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church, died recently in Dublin.

Gen. d'Artois, of the French corps of Engineers, died in Paris in December.

Count de Tascher, formerly Peer of France, died recently at Paris, aged 79.

The Countess Lavradio, wife of the Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, died in London, Dec. 23.

General Baron Pelet, senator and member of the Institute, has just died in Paris.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Dec. 9 to Dec. 23, 1858:

NEW-YORK.
H. T. Moore,
Dr. G. Milaud,
S. S. Remark,
H. A. Smalley,
D. A. Alward,
John V. Beam, Jr.,
H. Migeon,
John Bigelow,
E. Burr,
C. C. Leary,
A. Saltiman,
F. Jarrossay,
W. A. Stephens and wife,
John G. Wendel,
A. De Forest Selleck,
C. H. Pond and wife,
John Norris, Jr.,
James D. Davis,
J. B. Virrolet,
N. Colburn and family,
F. E. Driggs,

NEW-YORK.
A. M. Kregogue,
W. Klerick,
John D. Pray,
John J. Quick and lady.
PENNSYLVANIA.
P. P. Gaskell and wife,
C. E. Hackley,
John B. Milor.
MASSACHUSETTS.
W. L. B. Jenney,
H. C. Dixey,
A. de Peyster,
C. O. Starr.
OHIO.
D. C. Ely.
RHODE ISLAND.
H. K. Sweet.
LOUISIANA.
J. C. Ferriday,
W. C. Ferriday.

Spiritualist manifestations are making a great excitement in Boston. One medium is exposing the tricks of others, and the others are justifying themselves. All the demonstrations take place in public, and large audiences are drawn together. A night or two ago, in Tremont Temple, one Bly, a medium, allowed himself to be tried by a committee, having made a bet with Dr. Gardiner that he would perform all the feats of the famous Davenport boys. The *Post* says: "The whole resulted in the triumph of Bly, he releasing himself while within the box from the cords, which a competent committee, consisting of skeptics and spiritualists, had bound about him and an associate in as tight and intricate a manner as powerful muscle could perform or remarkable ingenuity devise. Ten minutes after the door of the box was closed, one of the inmates was heard playing upon the guitar. Five minutes more elapsed, and the drum and other instruments were heard. In half an hour one of the twain came from the box, enveloped in a sheet, and untied the ropes on the outside which bound the other. He again entered the box, and in twenty-five minutes more both came out upon the platform. Mr. Bly said he had successfully exposed the humbug, and offered to wager $100 that he could again perform the feats of the boys in a more satisfactory manner than they could themselves perform them, and he would give their friends a week to produce them."

At the Revere House, Boston, last week, the class of Harvard of 1829 held their annual festival and found themselves "in the nine-holes." The class was that of '29; the number of classmates was 29; it was 29 years since graduation—sum total, 87,—the years of the venerable Ex-President, Josiah Quincy, who graduated this class, the first under his administration—whose portrait the class obtained last year, and presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was an early and probably now the oldest surviving member.

The eminent musical inventor, Sax of the sax-horn, has been long a sufferer from cancer, and the leading physicians here, Velpeau and Ricord, who had been in attendance, pronounced him incurable. A practitioner lately arrived from India and the Dutch settlements in the Spice Islands, Dr. Vries, has brought home a plant he calls *anticancereuse.* It has been applied now for four months, and seems to have completely arrested the phagedenic process.

A communication in the Boston *Traveller* states that a gentleman of Boston has made an offer to the Corporation of Harvard College of the sum of $50,000, the income of which is to be used for the preservation and increase of Agassiz' wonderful museum; that he refuses to have any part expended on a building, or in salaries; and also refuses to have his name connected with it. This last provision is in order that the rest of the plan, which is absolutely essential, at least so far as the building is concerned, may be carried out by others—perhaps by the State.

Mr. William Bradford, the oldest printer in New-Jersey, died at the Government House in Trenton, suddenly on the evening of Monday, Jan. 10. He was over 80 years of age. The *Gazette* says he was probably the oldest printer in New-Jersey. He had frequently seen Gen. Washington, and loved to speak of the noble appearance of that man.

The Rev. Theodore Parker has been granted leave of absence for a year, by his congregation in Boston. His increasing ill-health compels him to seek a warmer climate, and he will leave for the West Indies immediately. His place is to be supplied, and his salary continues. He was attacked on Sunday with bleeding at the lungs.

General Niel has received a letter of thanks from Queen Victoria for a copy of his journal of the siege of Sebastopol, which he presented to her Majesty. The letter pays a high compliment to the work, and expresses her Majesty's gratitude for the handsome manner in which the General speaks of the English army.

Abbe de la Couture, of the Sorbonne, has just published a volume, *Le Droit Canon et le Droit Naturel*, (Dentu, Paris,) in which he expounds the doctrine of Gallican divines on the Mortara outrage, and repudiates the violation of family rights. The mother of this child is at Florence, and not expected to survive the loss of her boy.

A desperate pen and ink war is raging between Alphonse Karr, at Nice, and Mad. de Solmes, daughter of our Ambassador at Athens, who edits a journal at Aix les Bains, in Savoy. The quarrel fills the paper of *Figaro*, and is of a rudely personal character.

The Principalship of the Bishop of Oxford's Theological College at Cuddesden has been conferred upon the Rev. H. H. Swinny, M. A., Vicar of Wargrave, near Henley-on-Thames. The new Principal of the Oxford Diocesan College is a Cambridge man.

Five students of Brown University have been expelled from that institution for the grave offence of attending a funeral of a classmate at Roxbury, after permission to do so had been expressly refused to them by the President.

The contested will case of Augustus Thorndike, of Boston, came up in the Probate Court on the 10th of January. The contestants are represented by Rufus Choate and Benj. R. Curtis. The ground set up is the monomania of the testator.

General Pelet, French Senator, who has just died, has bequeathed to the archives of the War Office, of which he was Director-General, several valuable manuscripts and historical documents, his private property.

There is a rumor that Mr. Berkeley, M. P. for Bristol, is about to assume the editorial pen, in the direction of a paper to advance his favorite topic, and to be called the *Ballot-Box.*

The numerous friends of Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower will regret to hear that he lies in a critical situation, from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, which at his advanced age (82 years) threatens a fatal termination.

The Earl of Dartmouth has accepted the office of President of the Wolverhampton Working Man's College, succeeding Lord Wrottesley, who has just retired.

Marshal Vaillant has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Dijon, inclosing a sum of 4,000 francs, to be distributed to the poor of that place.

The Hon. Roger S. Baldwin writes to the New-Haven *Journal and Courier* that he has no desire to run for Congress and declines to permit the use of his name.

Prince Jerome gave a grand dinner on the 19th December, at the Palais Royal, on the occasion of his entering his 75th year.

Gen. Scott arrived at Mobile from Pensacola on the 3d January. At Pensacola, he examined the condition of the coast defences.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vandenhoff are at the Clarendon Hotel. They have concluded to make this City their permanent residence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* notices the arrival in that city of a company of sixty railroad laborers, who left New-York on the 17th of November last, in the bark *Linda*, for St. Jago de Cuba, to work on a railroad. They contracted, it is alleged, to work for $20 a month and found, with a free passage there and back, and to remain six months on the island. On arriving out, the operatives, it is alleged, were told that the pay was to be six shillings a day, they to provide themselves with provisions and clothing. Refusing to work on such terms, the most of them were without means to provide food and clothing. Roving about, they came under the surveillance of the police, and many of them were confined in the guard-house until they could be shipped for the United States. One of those shipped on the *Ella Reed*, John McCable, of New-York, died on the passage. Most of those who landed on Saturday, are without the means to carry them on to New-York, and are almost destitute of clothing. Five of the number lodged in the Central Station on Saturday night.

Under the recent discoveries in Photography by M. Niepce de St. Victor, it is found that almost all soluble chemical substances are rendered available to the practice of the art. Take a sheet of paper and impregnate it with any soluble substance, let it dry in a darkened room, and then isolate it under a negative, take it back to the dark room, and treat it with any of the re-agents capable of combining with the substance operated upon, and you will have a picture of almost any color you desire; for example, if the paper be impregnated with nitrate of uranium, exposed and then treated with a solution of red prussiate of potash, a beautiful red picture will be obtained; and if this be afterwards treated with sulphate of iron a fine blue picture will be produced; and if other re-agents be employed instead of the sulphate of iron, pictures of different colors may be obtained.

The New-Haven *News* has the following: "At a meeting of the counsel in the Bennett case, for the purpose of fixing the decree of divorce in form, upon a suggestion of Gov. Baldwin, that His Honor should find whether all the acts previous to their going to New-Rochelle, had not been condoned, and whether there were any acts since that time to set aside that condonation, the Judge, among other things, remarked, "As to the facts, gentlemen, in this case, I think there have been facts enough proved against Dr. Bennett, the respondent, to divorce a thousand women." We suppose this decisive expression of opinion on the part of the Judge, is, perhaps, suggestive of a final termination of the case."

About two years since John M. Barnard, Esq., of Boston, offered a premium of one thousand dollars, for the best essay on Temperance legislation, together with the outline of a law embodying the opinions of the writer. About forty essays were sent in, and were submitted to a Committee consisting of Ex-Governor Clifford, the Rev. A. H. Vinton, Nahum Capen and Peter Cooper, whose decision, which has recently been returned to Mr. Barnard, is, that no one of the essays is, in their judgment, of sufficient merit to justify them in awarding to its author the prize or the preference.

An anti-grog-shop demonstration has taken place at Crawfordsville, Ind. The last day of grace to the liquor-sellers having arrived on the 1st of January, the independent sovereigns of the town proceeded to regulate their domestic institutions by a raid upon the rum-shops. Eight of these establishments were sacked. The rioters met with no opposition except at the house of an Irishman named Kenneday, who had barred his door, and, finding it about to be battered down, fired three shots from a revolver. The balls went whistling through the crowd, but fortunately no one was hit.

A man named John Islay and his step-daughter are in prison at Covington, Ky., charged with the murder of the man's wife. Mysterious circumstances led to the suspicion that something was wrong in Islay's house, and the door was broken open by order of the Justice of the Peace in South Covington. The body of Mrs. Islay was found in a rude box, her throat pierced through, her head mangled, and life entirely extinct. Islay's garments, and those of his step-daughter, were bloody.

In Cincinnati, last week, the Police arrested one Mary Coleman, who had been a frequent inmate of the City Prison, for the crime of walking the streets in boys' clothing. When questioned as to her object, she replied that she had determined to lead a different life from what she had hitherto, and had adopted the habiliments of the sterner portion of humanity, thinking she could carry out her intention better, and get through the world a little more easily than if she continued to dress like her sex was accustomed to. The Court sent her to prison for ten days.

The report of M. Magne to the Emperor speaks of the intention of making certain improvements in the postal service. At present, if a registered letter is lost, the Post-office only pays a compensation of 50 francs, but now the plan is to give to persons sending such letters a complete guarantee for sums not exceeding 3,000 francs, the sender having to declare the amount and pay 10 cents for every 100 francs. It is also intended to allow 2 grammes additional on such letters, in order to facilitate the transmission of bank-notes.

The Nottingham (Eng.) *Review* has the following item about Belvoir Castle: Few people are aware of the noble hospitalities dispensed at this splendid place, which are conducted on a scale of princely magnificence. We are told that during some 16 weeks about 4,000 loaves of bread, 25,000 lbs. of meat, 900 gallons of oil, and 1 hogshead 8 gallons of malt liquor were consumed; and there are also about 1,300 tons of coal consumed yearly. The number of persons dining in the castle during the season is estimated at 20,000.

The statue of Webster, by Powers, is to be placed in the vestibule of the new United States Court-house, Boston, Tremont-street. A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Everett, in behalf of the Committee of Subscribers to the statue, and the Secretary of the Interior, and the latter has given orders to the architect having charge of the alterations in the Temple to make arrangements for its reception in that edifice.

The magnificent piece of plate, presented to the Prince and Princess Friedrich Wilhelm by the city of Cologne, has been stolen out of the Throne-room, in the Schloss. It is not even known when the robbery was effected, as the *épergne* was only missed when it was wanted to be removed into the Palace which the young Prince and Princess now occupy. The police have offered 200 thalers reward, but to no purpose.

In the window of the library No. 212 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, there has lately been exhibited an engraved portrait of Mr. Charles Dickens with a beard, *à la impériale*, sitting at a desk in a thoughtful position, and writing. The police entered the shop the other day and told the proprietor in very angry terms to take the engraving out of the window. They mistook Mr. Dickens' portrait for a caricature of the Emperor.

During the last year *one hundred and five* whaling vessels were entered at New-Bedford with cargoes valued at $5,299,208. Sperm oil, $2,265,208; whale oil, $2,042,694; whalebone, $987,316. In Falmouth, two barks brought in 3,050 barrels sperm oil. In Provincetown, there were brought in 1,047 barrels sperm, and 2,560 barrels of whale oil. In Orleans, 565 barrels sperm, and 3,040 barrels whale oil.

An important Chancery case, involving principles of great interest to landholders in Ohio, has been decided by the Circuit Court in Cincinnati. The decision invalidates a large number of tax titles now existing in the State of Ohio, and in which apparently all the forms of law have been complied with, on account of errors in the original assessment. The case was Bernard Hansen and Frederick Jensch *vs.* George T. Cline *et al.*

Mr. Fox has declared, in England, that the Society of Friends is fast decreasing by secession and by deaths; that the secessions of males exceeded those of females, and that the deaths of the latter preponderate; that the operation of the former cause occasions a larger proportion of females in the Society than of males, and that the marriages and the ratio of the fecundity are less than in the general population.

The subscriptions for Mr. Spurgeon's new Chapel having reached a sufficient sum, designs for a new Tabernacle are advertised for. The plan of the Surrey Music Hall has proved to be acoustically good, and will be decidedly preferred. The total cost, including architect's commission, warming, ventilation, lighting, boundary walls, fences, paths, fittings, and every expense, to be about £16,000.

Saml. J. Hays, Superintendent of Machinery on the Illinois Central Railroad, makes a statement, showing the comparative cost of coal and wood for running locomotives. The coal-burning furnaces are made of copper, and seem to stand coal quite as well as iron ones do wood. Eighteen engines ran 30,000 miles on 800 ton of coal, and ran as regularly as wood-burning engines.

The trial of Marion Cropps, at Towsontown, Md., for the murder of Policeman Rigdon, at Baltimore, is coming to a close. The evidence for the State is all in. It will be remembered that Rigdon was the main witness against Henry Gambrill, who was convicted of another murder, and that Rigdon was shot dead in his own house, in presence of his wife.

Alexander Gidney, Esq., of New-York, died Jan. 1, near Newburgh, Orange County, from the effects of a wound received by the accidental discharge of his gun. He had been on a hunting excursion, and while returning across the fields fell, and the contents of his gun were discharged into the knee-joint. He was 32 years of age.

Conrad Seibold, one of the ten persons who escaped from Columbus jail two weeks ago, was discovered in Mifflin township, Franklin County, on Saturday, Dec. 25, and officers started in pursuit of him, but the prisoner escaped arrest by blowing his own brains out.

The large tenement in Gabriel's-road, Edinburgh, long known as the scene of the famous "Noctes Ambrosianæ," is now in rapid progress of removal, to make way for the projected addition to the Register-house. Preparations are also being made for the commencement of the new edifice.

There has just been discovered near Mount Athos, in Greece, a new manuscript, which dates as far back as the Third Century. It is on the subject of gymnastics, and is written by Philostratus, the philosopher, and the author of the *Life of Appolonius of Thyana.*

Rome has been amused at the retinue of Surlowski, Primate of Hungary, Archbishop of Gran on the Danube, &c., &c. He has 80 black regimentaled horsemen for a bodyguard, as is his custom at home; and being remonstrated with thereupon, replied *Non dimittam hussares meos!*

Henry McKinstry has been elected Mayor of Hamilton, C. W.—the first Mayor of that city chosen by the popular vote. His majority was 78 over Mr. Magill. Mr. McBride is elected Mayor of London; and Dr. Strange Mayor of Kingston.

Three or four boys have been expelled from the Henrietta (N. Y.) Academy, for mischief. It appears that somebody tied a stove to the bell-rope of the Academy in such a way that it fell down stairs when the rope was pulled.

The latest French emigration returns show that foreign countries scarcely take from France 10,000 individuals a-year, the remainder going to the African possessions. Alsace and the provinces next to Spain furnish the great proportion of emigrants.

David Merrill, indicted at Boston for the murder of his wife, has been declared insane by competent medical authority, and is to be committed to the Insane Hospital.

The Roman Catholic Church in Swanton, Vt., took fire on Christmas morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, while midnight mass was being celebrated, and was entirely destroyed.

The butter forwarded to market by railroad from the station at St. Albans, Vt., last year, was 2,841,677 lbs., and of cheese, 1,306,370 lbs.

A meeting was held in Boston, Jan. 4, in behalf of Antioch College, and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions.

A new society, called the City Tract Society, auxiliary to the American Tract Society at Boston, has just been formed at Hartford, Ct.

The Turkish Government has formed a commission at Constantinople to draw up a new Ottoman dictionary.

Plans and estimates for prisons for the Territories have been prepared for presentation to Congress.

A granite monument to the late Ex-Governor Absalom Peters, of Connecticut, is to be erected at Hebron. Its height will be twenty-two feet, and the cost $2,000.

A petition for a Registry law is in circulation in New Jersey. A large number of signatures have been obtained in the eastern part of the State.

An extensive gambling house in Pittsburg, kept by McKee & Cox, has been broken up, and Pete Cune, a notorious counterfeiter, arrested.

The product of the diamond mines in Brazil is said to have fallen off very considerably.

The Only Way to Promote Art.—Many of us perhaps are under the impression that plenty of schooling will do this; that plenty of lecturing will do it; that sending abroad for patterns will do it; or that patience, time, and money, and good-will may do it. And, alas! none of these things, nor all of them put together, will do it. If you want really good work, such as will be acknowledged by all the world, there is but one way of getting it, and that is a difficult one. You may offer any premium you choose for it—but you will find it can't be done for premiums. You may send for patterns to the Antipodes—but you will find it can't be done upon patterns. You may lecture on the principles of art to every school in the kingdom—and you will find it can't be done upon principles. You may wait patiently for the progress of the age—and you will find your art is unprogressive. Or you may set yourselves impatiently to urge it by the inventions of the age—and you will find your chariot of art entirely immovable, either by screw or paddle. There is no way of getting good art, I repeat, but one—at once the simplest and most difficult—namely, to enjoy it. Examine the history of nations, and you will find this great fact clear and unmistakeable on the front of it—that good art has only been produced by nations who rejoiced in it; fed themselves with it as if it were bread; basked in it as if it were sunshine; shouted at the sight of it; danced with the delight of it; quarrelled for it; fought for it; starved for it; did, in fact, precisely the opposite with it of what we want to do with it—they made it to keep, and we to sell.—*Ruskin's Lecture at Cambridge.*

Democracy.—We have read speeches spoken by rational and sensible men on the dangerous influence of democratic demagogues. We are democrats; we plead guilty of democracy. What are its horrors? Will democracy teach men to plunder property? to neglect duties? to be mischievous and violent? They could be, or do, all that even now. Will democracy lead men to love their country less than they have done before? Not it; for the men whose blood has been shed most freely for its honor—scarcely for their honor; for its safety—scarcely for their safety; for they had little to lose save life, and they lost it; these men were chiefly democrats. Will democracy make men less industrious or less trustworthy? All the works around us, then, bear a horrible infusion of democracy. The engineer who superintends that railway train—who could smash the whole affair by a little inattention, is a democrat. There is nine-tenths of certainty that he is democratic. It is a slander, and a base or a senseless slander, that bids one or two classes fear for the integrity of their countrymen. They may be ignorant; but teach them. Some of them may be base; but the great majority are true-hearted, honest men, a little too much inclined to respect rank and title, by no means inclined to overwhelm them in the level of one dead sea.—*Tait's Magazine.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 193, 195, 199, 201, 203. 205, 207, 209, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 1633, 1634. *Part II.*—Nos. 2714, 130, 230, 234, 236, 242. 244, 246, 248, 252¼, 254, 256, 258, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 278.

Special Term.—Nos. 122, 123, 125, 126, 129, 131 to 135, 137, 140, 141, 143 to 147, 229, 7.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 220, 112, 113, 293, 209, 306, 311, 314, 318, 321, 326, 342, 310, 262, 366, 362, 364, 365, 368, 369 to 372, 375, 377, 381, 382, 5.

Common Pleas.—*Part I* stands adjourned to Thursday, Jan. 13. *Part II.*—Nos. 176, 177, 198, 201, 202, 204 to 211, 144, 147.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Jan. 11.

Before Justice Davies.

Justice Davies this morning filed decisions in the following causes argued before him at the December Term:

Rupert J. Cockrane vs. *The Mayor, &c., and John L. Brower.*—Judgment for the plaintiff against the Mayor, &c., and for the defendant Brower.

John S. Christie vs. *Ludlow A. Battershall.*—Judgment for defendant Battershall on the demurrer, with costs.

Eliza J. Herrick vs. *Charles H. Herrick.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with liberty to the defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

CIRCUIT—Part I.

Before Justice Davies.

Aaron A. Degraw vs. *The State Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Pennsylvania.*—This was an action on a policy of insurance issued by the defendants corporation upon the steamer *Henry Wells*, running upon the Magdalena River in New-Granada. The policy was for the sum of $2,500, for one year from November, 1855. It was issued to the New-Granada Steam and Navigation Company, loss payable to Peter J. Avery; who was President of the last named company. He directed the loss to be paid to the Company. The vessel was lost during February, 1856, and thereafter the New-Granada Company assigned their claim to the present plaintiff.

The policy contained a provision that "no change or transfer of interest in the written policy shall be valid unless notified to and approved by the company."

The cause was tried this morning by the Court, a jury being waived. The plaintiff having rested his case the defence moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the assignment to the plaintiff was forbidden by the clause in the policy above quoted;—and also on the further ground that while the loss proved was a technical total loss, no abandonment was shown. The Court denied both motions.

The defence set up was that the policy was obtained through suppression and concealment from defendant's company of the peculiar hazards and dangers attending navigation on Magdelena River. Decision reserved.

Mr. Goodrich and E. C. Benedict, Esq., for the plaintiff. Mr. Moultrie for defendants.

Note.—The Court of Appeals have lately decided in Mellen *vs.* The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, (17 New-York R. 609,) that the assignment of a policy of insurance *after a loss* is not within the usual clause forbidding a transfer without the consent of the owners. The restriction is upon assignment during the pendency of the risk, not upon transfer of the debt arising upon the loss.

Before Justice Clerke.

Robert Penn vs. *John T. and Daniel M. Hodges.*—This was an action against John T., as maker, and Daniel M., as indorser, of a promissory note for $400.

The defence was, that the note was made and given to one Gillies, in payment for the transfer, by Gillies to John T. Hodges, of a patent right of a certain spring chair, bedstead and stool. That Gillies represented to defendants that The Ornamental Iron Furniture Company of the City of New-York, "composed of himself individually," were owners of the patent right in question, and entitled to sell it to defendant, John T. Hodges; that the note was given in consideration of such sale, but that in truth Gillies had no interest in the patent, nor any power to sell it; that the note was transferred by Gillies to the plaintiff after maturity, and merely to enable him to sue upon it for Gillies' benefit.

The cause was tried by the Court without a jury. Decision for plaintiff, $440 60.

Daniel C. Briggs and A. S. Van Duzer for plaintiff; L. S. Chatfield for defendants.

OYER AND TERMINER—Jan. 10.

The People vs. *Joseph R. Taylor.*—Section 40 of the amended Charter of the City of New-York (passed 1857) provides that any person who shall "commit any fraud" upon the City shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Under this statute the defendant was indicted, the fraud charged against him being that he had not paid over to the Chamberlain of the City taxes collected by him as Collector of Assessments.

The defendant moved to quash the indictment on several grounds, among which were that mere non-payment of money due was no "fraud."

Held by Mullen, J., in an elaborate opinion, filed on Monday, that the objection was sound, and the indictment must be quashed. Fraud is defined to be "a criminal deception or artifice," (1 Story, Eq. Jur., §186;) "a device by which one party has taken an unconscientious advantage," (Jer. Eq. Jur., 358; "an artifice by which another is deceived," (Willard Eq. Jur., 147.) Deceit or artifice is of the very essence of fraud, and that ingredient is totally wanting in the present case. Doubtless the Legislature might declare the omission by a public officer to pay over money collected in his official capacity to be a fraud upon the Corporation; but until fraud is thus defined by statute no indictment for such an offence as a fraud can be maintained.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Chief-Justice Bosworth.

Anson Greene et al vs. *Brady & Nillet.*—Case settled, and with the Special Term Clerk.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Down vs. *Sprague et al.*—This was an action brought for upwards of $1,500, for gas metres alleged to have been sold by plaintiff to defendants. It appeared that the defendants were a copartnership, having a contract with the Vera Cruz Gas-Light Company to furnish them with gas metres and other articles. That one Isaac W. Ayers negotiated a purchase of the gas metres in question. The metres were charged on the plaintiff's books to the Vera Cruz Gas-Light Company. Plaintiff says that Ayers dealt as agent for defendants, and that he sold on the credit of defendants, the entry of the name of the Vera Cruz Company being a mere memorandum of the party for whom the metres were designed. Defendants say Ayers dealt on his own account, and plaintiff must look to him. Verdict for defendants.

A. J. Willard for plaintiff; Mr. Vanderpoel for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

Harmon Fasting, indicted for receiving stolen goods, after an able defence by ex-Judge Phillips, was acquitted by the Jury, immediately the case was submitted to them.

Martin Toole and Thomas Fanning were charged with grand larceny. On the 24th December, Mrs. Margaret Ketchum quitted her carriage in Broadway for the purpose of making some purchases. In the vehicle she left her muff, worth $80, and a bracelet worth $20. Muff and bracelet were abstracted, and the defendants were arrested for the offence of their appropriation. The evidence against Toole was strong and the Jury convicted him. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Fanning was acquitted.

Michael Donnelly was charged with an assault on Ex-Police Justice D. D. Clark with intent to kill. Ex-Recorder Smith defended Donnelly. The nature of the charge, briefly stated, is as follows: Clark had hired a house, or portion of a house, of Donnelly, in Fortieth-street, at the rent of $8 per month. Said house was unfinished, and Donnelly did not reside there at the time that Clark took possession. Subsequently some difference occurred between the parties, and Donnelly made preparations for moving into the upper portion of the building, alleging that Clark had only hired the basement. Clark resisted his coming in. Mrs. Donnelly—so the charge went—attempted to enter the second floor front room, when Clark (as the defence stated) attacked and nearly choked her, whereupon her husband, being told of the assault by a neighbor, who bade him make haste, if he would save his wife's life, beat Clark with a stick, as any good husband would, but not badly enough to prevent his indulging in lager bier the same day and many days afterwards. *Per contra*, the prosecution endeavored to make out that Donnelly was the first assailant, and that Clark, if he struck him at all, did so in self-defence. The jury did not exactly take this view of the case, and found a verdict of simple assault only, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence reserved.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—The Huguenots.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Virginius—Boukary Ballet Troupe.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Mazeppa—Woman's Love—Four Lovers.

BOWERY THEATRE—Moll Pitcher—Alaric—Frisky Cobbler.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Putnam—St. Mary's Eve.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Arctic Explorations of Dr. Kane.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Manchester*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 15, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall on the 3d instant, arrived at this port about 12 o'clock last night, bringing the mails, treasure and passengers which left San Francisco on the 20th ult. The treasure list foots up over a million and a half of dollars. The California news has generally been anticipated by the Overland Mail at St. Louis, and by the steamship *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, *via* Tehuantepec. But a limited amount of business was being transacted in San Francisco, and provisions and produce of all kinds were exceedingly dull. It will be seen that Flag-officer McIntosh, of the Home Squadron, has been obliged to return home on account of ill health. On the occasion of his leaving, various demonstrations of respect were made, both by the residents of Panama and Aspinwall, and by those who had been under his command. Owing to the late hour at which the *Moses Taylor* arrived, we can do no more than merely call attention to the very interesting budget of South American news which we have received by her.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, which left Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived at this port last night. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *North American*. We give several interesting extracts from our foreign files, showing the spirit in which President Buchanan's Message was received.

Congress actually effected very little yesterday in the way of business, though the debates in both Houses were interesting. Mr. Mason reported, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill, of which notice has heretofore been given, authorizing the President to use the land and naval forces in certain cases, and announced that he should ask for its consideration at an early day. Professor Alexander's report on coinage was sent in by the Secretary of the Treasury, and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Shields introduced a bill to establish a mail route from Lake Superior to the Pacific. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, calling on the President for the correspondence relative to the Panama outrages. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, and occupied attention until 5 o'clock P. M. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, had the floor, and made an elaborate speech, in which he took ground in favor of the central route. The bill comes up first in order to-day. The bill introduced on Monday by Mr. Slidell, appropriates $30,000,000, to be placed in the President's hands, for expenditure with a view to the acquisition of Cuba. In the House the resolution reported at the last session from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, disapproving the act of Commodore Paulding in arresting Walker and his men, but advising no action in the matter, was taken up—several amendments being pending. A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was negatived. An effort to refer it to the Committee of the Whole failed. The substitute for the report of the Committee, tendering thanks to the Commodore and his officers, was adopted, 99 against 85, when another motion to table the whole subject prevailed by four majority. The motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee of the Whole was then debated until the adjournment, but without any result.

It is considered certain in well-informed quarters that should Congress adjourn without making such a modification of the tariff as will insure the replenishing of the Treasury, the President will call an Extra Session in June. This event is believed to be probable, as there is a disposition on the part of many members to prevent any change in the present Tariff. But even should the required modification be agreed upon, there is an immediate need of money which must be met. A deficiency will exist in June of about $7,000,000, which must be provided for either by an issue of Treasury notes or by a loan.

The Legislature is getting settled down into something like working order. In the Senate yesterday, a petition was presented from the Croton Water Commissioners, asking for $8,000 for water supplied to the Sing Sing prison. A bill was introduced by Mr. Diven to prevent and punish prize-fighting by imprisonment and fine. Three bills relating to the Insurance laws were introduced by Mr. Hubbell. A bill was introduced by Mr. Darling for the equalization of the State tax. Various resolutions of inquiry were introduced, among them one requiring the Land Office to communicate information relative to the title of the State to the Washington Market ground in this City. The bill to disfranchise persons guilty of bribery or infamous crimes was passed. In the Assembly, the right of suffrage for colored persons was petitioned for. Mr. Christie gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the removal of Quarantine. A number of bills and resolutions were then introduced, after which the Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker.

The laborers returned from Cuba, whither they had been induced to go by the promise of employment on a railroad in process of construction between St. Jago de Cuba and Trinidad, as already stated in the Times, laid their grievances before Mayor Tiemann yesterday. The affidavit of one of their number gives full details of the ill-treatment which they received from those who sought to swindle them, and of their imprisonment by the authorities at San Jago. The Mayor had no authority to punish those who have deceived them, but they intend to sue for their wages and lost time in the civil courts, and to demand the interference of the General Government in behalf of their comrades still imprisoned in Cuba.

The powerful westerly winds of Friday and Saturday have decided the fate of the *Vanderbilt*, as she was reported to be fast breaking up. Her furniture and movable woodwork have been landed, together with such portions of the machinery as could be come at. The steam pumps which were sent down, but were found of no service, have been ordered back.

The bills of indictment against the crew of the bark *Ketch Brothers*, the slaver recently captured and taken into the port of Charleston, have been ignored by the Grand Jury in that city.

The weather yesterday was considerably more moderate than on Monday. The thermometer rose to 10° above zero, and towards evening there was a slight fall of snow.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday for the first time this year, and reelected Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., President, and Joseph B. Young, Esq., Clerk. The Standing Committees for 1859 were announced, some routine business transacted, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday.

The Standing Committees of the Board of Alms-House Governors for 1859 were announced at the meeting of that Board yesterday afternoon. It was resolved to ask the opinion of Messrs. Richard Busteed and Wm. M. Evarts, with reference to the legality of the appropriation of $1500 to W. T. G. Morton, the alleged discoverer of Anæsthesia.

The Board of County Canvassers has declared Mr. Thos. J. Barr the Congressman elect from the Fourth District, with a majority of 2298 votes over all competitors.

A fight occurred yesterday morning in a low groggery in "Cow Bay," at the Five Points. Patrick Lyons received bad treatment at the hands of two brothers named Daniel and Jerry O'Neil. He was knocked down, his skull fractured, his jaw-bone broken, and seriously injured internally. The two O'Neils were arrested and lodged in the Tombs. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and it is believed that he will not survive.

A small frame building in Eighteenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, occupied by James Gaffny and family, was partly burned at an early hour yesterday morning. After the fire was extinguished the body of Mr. Gaffny was found, burned to a crisp. Some of his children narrowly escaped with their lives. The inquest upon the body of the deceased will be held to-day.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very quiet for Cotton. Flour, Wheat, and Corn, were in good request, at advanced prices. New-Orleans Sugars and Molasses,—Pork, Beef and Lard,—Sole Leather and Cigar Leaf Tobacco, were in fair demand. Common Resin, and Linseed Oil, were steadily improving. Freights were quiet.

The President's Message Abroad.

We publish to-day several very interesting articles upon the Message of Mr. Buchanan, from the ablest journals of France and England. These articles are of importance, not merely as indicating the effect produced by the State paper of which they treat on the most thoughtful and clear-sighted public opinion of Europe, but also as testimonies to the great advance which the United States are making in political weight with the rest of the world.

But a few years have elapsed since the Messages of an American President were dismissed by the journalists of Europe as curtly and cavalierly as the proclamations of a Mexican Dictator, or the inaugural speeches of a Canadian Viceroy. Our commercial *status* was then out of all proportion to our political value among the nations. No great European Government conceived it possible that any course upon which it might resolve could be affected by the passions or the purposes of the shop-keeping Republic beyond the Atlantic. We were left to enjoy in peace our theoretical horror of "entangling alliances," and there was something not unlike contempt in the amiable indifference with which our Executive movements and our Congressional oratory were alike regarded. This state of things has been gradually changing ever since the Revolution of 1848 emptied the Old World upon our shores, and the gold discoveries of California flashed the sudden splendor of our resources full into the sight of mankind. The reception of Kossuth, with all its extravagant absurdities; the gallant and decisive conduct of Captain Ingraham at Smyrna; the Hulsemann letter of Mr. Webster; the agitations which preceded and followed the signing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; Mr. Marcy's masterly paper on the proposal to abrogate the right of privateering; and the audacity of the Ostend Manifesto itself, have all contributed, not to the positive development of our importance in the hierarchy of nations, but to the recognition of that importance by the nations of the earth. And the time has come, at last, when the words of an American President are weighed in Europe with an enlightened concern and a careful analytic good sense, such as are brought to bear upon the gravest effusions of European diplomacy. European statesmen are at last beginning to understand that the Five Great Powers who for the last fifty years have controlled the policy of mankind, must admit a sixth to their consideration, if not to their councils. They are endeavoring, therefore, to take more accurate measurements of the manifestos in which the American Republic is supposed to utter its mind, and to ascertain how far in those manifestos that mind may be truly looked for.

It has, therefore, become more important than ever that the documents put forward by the Chief Executive of the United States should really speak the sober conviction of the people as a nation, and not the passions and aspirations of a party momentarily in the ascendant, or of an individual, flagrant in his rage for personal influence and domination. We need not say that there is little in the past career or the confirmed character of Mr. Buchanan to encourage the hope that any heed will ever be paid by him to these considerations, and it is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the intelligence of Europe is learning to discriminate between the "Bunkum" of a distressed partisan and the voice of a national ruler. The fulminations of the President have failed to startle the world from its propriety. There is a touch of good-natured sarcasm in the allusions which our cotemporaries in Paris and London make to his warlike mutterings over Mexico and Cuba; while at the same time the grave consequences which must flow under some other more energetic Presidency, from the relations of the United States with the Spanish-American world, are fully admitted and looked fairly in the face. England, at least, has begun to lay seriously to heart the exigencies of our position, and to accept the inevitable law which leads us southward and westward in our march of empire. Unless the recent action of some Southern States in regard to the Slave-trade should effect a revulsion of the feeling, we may plainly count upon the sympathy of Great Britain in any legitimate advance of our power over the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific. The attitude of France is more dubious—the policy of that power depending less upon the well-understood interests of civilization than upon the instincts of a fanatical dynasty. But it may, at all events, be taken as a settled fact that whatever the United States are hereafter to threaten or attempt in the way of a foreign policy, must be threatened and attempted in the light of day. The last decade has revolutionized the relations of mankind. It has exposed the secret advances of Russia towards the mastery of the East, and has compelled that great Empire into the career of healthy internal development, by which alone can permanent prosperity in modern times be established. It has brought us also face to face with Europe on the most vital questions, and placed us in a position which exacts of us a far more scrupulous attention than we have hitherto bestowed upon the manner in which our growth proceeds, and the conditions under which we achieve our expansion. Mr. Disraeli profoundly declares that our immense material success has been the consequence of "our intensely Semitic character," by which that guileless child of Abraham means to imply that we are the severest Jews in the world; and that we possess, in perfection, that "sublime spirituality" which is the prerogative of all who wear hooked noses and inherit the instincts of the gaberdine. Be this as it may, one thing at least is clear. We have risen to be the power we are, not in virtue of any such Exodus as the crazy raids of the mosaic Walker, but by force of our old Levitical reverence for law—not as a formality and a trammel, indeed, but as a controlling principle and as a sublime inspiration. It was in the strength of the ancient laws of English liberty that we resisted and overcame the innovations of Ministerial tyranny. In the strength of those same laws, expanded and applied throughout a free, and less burdened society, we have added State to State in the circle of our glorious confederation. While the same unconquerable strength maintains the Republic, we may calmly invite the criticism of mankind, and fearlessly accept the most stupendous changes of our external policy. Our true perils frown upon us from our own firesides, and from the high places of our own Government. It is ourselves alone who can drive the nation into any fatal collision with those Great Powers which are prepared to be the cordial allies of an honestly expanding empire, though they can never consent to be the accomplices of national piracy under the red flag of the fillibustering demagogue or the black banner of the pilfering trader in human flesh.

The Municipal Dead-Lock.

To all practical intents and purposes we are without a City Government at the present time, and all departments of the public service, except the Police, stand paralysed and disbanded from the failure of the last Common Council to pass the estimates of appropriations for the present year. The gentlemen who do business in such of our public offices as are connected with the Tax Levy can no longer be regarded as public servants; they are amateurs in red-tape—volunteers on behalf of an ungrateful City, and go on with their duties from day to day under full notice that at the end of the month they can urge no legal claim for compensation, nor point to any fund out of which their compensation could legally be drawn.

This state of things would be ludicrous but for the serious interests which are endangered by the fact of its existence. We can afford to laugh at the Common Council meeting in frozen rooms, and vainly appealing for fuel enough to keep body and soul together; there is something irresistibly comic in the picture of his Honor the Mayor drawing a private dime from his private pocket and sending to a private store for a private, half-quire of foolscap on which to keep the public records of public business in this Empire City of the Atlantic. But when we remember that the whole fire apparatus of the City is kept out of gear and in a non-working condition from the same cause; that many of our wharves and piers are already in a shaky condition and likely to be wholly swept away on the breaking up of the present ice, if nothing be done to bulwark and protect them; that the labors of street improvements are at a stand-still, and that consequently building operations will be greatly retarded on the breaking up of the frost;—in view of these matters and the damage likely to be suffered from City property from such causes, the grin grows sober and the laugh at the officials becomes a very serious thought to the tax-paying public.

The root of this difficulty lies in the arrangement of the present financial year, and we can never rely on having escaped from its recurrence until the appropriations are made to run from the 1st of July to the 30th of the succeeding June, both days inclusive. Under the present arrangement, even supposing the Common Council of one year to pass the estimates for the next, there must still elapse some days of illegal expenditures before the Legislature, convening on the 1st of the succeeding January, can pass the Tax Levy, and so authorize the various expenditures required. By substituting the 1st of July for the beginning of the year, the Legislature will have passed the Tax Levy for the succeeding twelve months before the expiration of the year already covered by appropriations.

This matter has been very urgently and repeatedly brought before the Common Council and public, both by the late and present Street Commissioners, who have shown a laudable determination to keep within the spirit and letter of the law. The same argument, we believe, was also set forth and urged in the report of the Joint Finance Committee, appointed by both boards of the late Common Council, and we recommend it to the attention of our legislators at Albany. Let them vote the estimates for this year with such modifications as they may see fit; and then vote half the total so obtained for carrying on the City Government until the 30th of June, 1860. By this means the evil complained of will be remedied, and our new Comptroller greatly aided in the task of first getting and then keeping the City funds and accounts in order.

A Rather Curious Spectacle.—Our Law Reports, yesterday, mentioned what must strike the public as rather a novel proceeding. It will be remembered that about a year ago one Parmelee was indicted for having robbed a Mr. Dibblee, No. 25 Murray-street, of very large quantities of silks, which he sent and sold regularly to a firm in Philadelphia, named Furniss & Co. He forwarded the goods and received payment under the assumed name of Sylvanus Outchout. Though indicted he has never been tried, but has been at liberty on bail from that time to this.

It now appears that Dibblee has sued Furniss for $17,000, the value of the goods thus stolen and sold:—and his principal witness was Parmelee himself, who went upon the stand on Monday, and, with the utmost coolness, narrated the whole story of his robbery—describing how he obtained admission to the store through the sky-light, how he removed the goods and sent them to Philadelphia, and how he received his pay for them. He entered fully into detail on the whole subject, and made as perfect and clear a confession of his guilt as could be desired. His depredations extended over a period of three years, and amounted to not far from $40,000.

It is rather a nice legal question whether the receivers of these stolen goods—innocent of their character as they doubtless were—can be held responsible for them to the parties from whom they were stolen. But a still more curious question arises as to the effect of Parmelee's testimony upon his own fate, if he is ever to be brought to trial on the indictment which hangs over him. It can scarcely be possible that any arrangement should have been made to protect him from punishment as a consideration for his testimony in this case:—and yet it is scarcely less conceivable that he should volunteer this confession of guilt if he is to be held responsible for his own offences. There may be, and we presume is, some provision of law which will exclude his present confession from being used against him on his own trial:—but it will be very difficult to prevent it from having some weight on the minds of the Jury whenever his case shall come before one. Parmelee is said to have given his testimony with the utmost coolness and *nonchalance*,—as if he were narrating some one else's guilt instead of his own.

A Prank of the Evening Post.

The *Evening Post*, of this City, published, the day before yesterday, as "just from Paris," an elaborate account of the part taken by our Ministers at London and Paris in the stock-jobbing operations of one Mr. Samuel Hallett, and which had been made familiar to the commercial world some two months ago, through the columns of the New-York Times. We alluded to this circumstance yesterday morning, as an instance of newspaper "enterprise,"—the more interesting, that the *Herald*, of Sunday morning, had contained precisely the same startling intelligence! Naturally annoyed at this exposure, the *Evening Post*, of yesterday, goes a step further, and fares a good deal worse. It professes to dispose of what it brands as the "boast" of the New-York Times, by quoting from our issue of yesterday, words to this effect: "The New-York Times boasts that it published the 'Circulars,' as it calls them, some ten days ago;" a week, that is, after still another publication in the *Commercial Times*. No such statement, nor anything like such a statement, is to be found in our columns; and of this the *Post* must have been perfectly well aware. We distinctly said, "These disclosures (made by the *Post*) would, doubtless, be more edifying, but for the fact *that they were published in the* Times *more than six weeks since;* we gave, also, about *ten days ago*, explanatory statements from some of the parties who saw the Circulars in our columns." In point of fact our original exposition of the whole affair was made in our issue of Nov. 22, the Circular of Mr. Hallett having been printed by us some time before that date. The matter is of no particular importance, and would never have been noticed by us at all had we not been amused at the important way in which this *post-mortem* examination of a long-deceased *item* was conducted by our contemporary. But while it is neither our concern nor our expectation to improve the wits or open the eyes of the *Evening Post*, we have a right to insist that the Times shall not be made responsible for the shortcomings of that journal, either in point of sharpness or in point of veracity.

Prison Punishments.—The State Prison Inspectors have made a report on the case of Moore, the convict who died recently in Auburn State Prison, after undergoing the punishment of the shower-bath. The Inspectors review the facts of the case, arrive at the conclusion that the man really died in consequence of excessive punishment, and yet exculpate the officers of the Prison from blame; for an imperative necessity demanded prompt and severe punishment of one convict, that the others might be reduced to discipline. The Inspectors see no reason for imputing to the Prison officers any other motives than a desire to preserve the discipline of the Institution, and find the evidence insufficient to warrant any charge of recklessness or brutality against them. The facts that the man was placed in the shower-bath for punishment, that he was kept under the stream of water until life was fairly washed out of him, and that the mismanagement of the penal resources of the Prison produced death, appear to be insufficient to convice the Board that their duty required the censure, removal or prosecution of the superintending official who permitted the unlucky convict to die under his hands. But, while the Prison officers are exempted from the penalties of misdemeanor in this particular case, the Board recognize the danger which attends the unregulated use of the shower-bath in our Prisons, decree its total abolition as a means of punishment, and forbid its use under any circumstances unless by advice and direction of the Prison physician. This is a point gained. The State Prisons will no longer contain a chamber for the torture by water, and the convict Moore will probably be the last martyr to cold water, administered in Prison doses.

American Artists in Paris.—Our correspondent "Malakoff," in giving an account of American artists in Paris, made a strange mistake in classing Mr. Fagnani, formerly of New-York, among the sculptors. Mr. Fagnani occupies a distinguished position as a portrait painter, and since his return to Paris he painted portraits of Queen Christina and the Princess Czarystowski, her daughter, of the Duke of Alba, and several other distinguished personages in Paris, besides the portraits of several Americans.

Have we a City Inspector?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the journals of this morning that Mr. George W. Morton announces that he shall hold on to the office of City Inspector until his successor is duly appointed. This presents a question worth looking into, and, if I am not greatly in error, in my examination of the law, quite a job of business is here cut out by Mr. Morton for the Grand Jury.

The City Charter of 1857, under which we are now acting, takes away the elective character of the "City Inspector," and says, "The heads of Departments, including the City Inspector, shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." And the Charter further says that "all persons who shall have been *elected* under former laws, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act (1857) shall continue in office until the officers elected under this act shall take office, and no longer, except that the offices of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps are hereby abolished, and except that persons now filling the several offices of Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, shall continue in office until the expiration of their several terms." Now, the City Inspector's term of office, for which he was elected by the people terminated on the last day of 1858, and he is to-day no more the City Inspector than any citizen that walks our streets. The Charter provides, and here, no doubt, is Mr. Morton's *sticking point*, that the heads of the Executive Departments, of which the City Inspector is one, shall hold their offices for two years, and until the appointment of their successors." This is clearly prospective, and applies solely to the future.

Mr. Morton was elected for *three* years, not appointed for *two* years, and, therefore, it is plain that his time was out on the 31st of December last, but that the character of the Department changed. An elective office, such as Mr. Morton held up to the first of this month, died by statute at the end of the term for which he was elected. Appointed officers can hold over until their successors are ready to serve a *supersedeas* upon them; but elective officers cannot—the latter is a bargain with the people through the ballot-box, and cannot be changed except by legislative interference, and this change in the present case is clearly against Mr. Morton.

Mr. Morton says he has made no bargain with certain Aldermen to hold over, and give them his patronage. If he has not, is it not a little singular that he has, within the last week, appointed new Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures, and new Health Officers in the different Wards, all of whom are not only discharging the duties of their respective offices, but not one of them has given bonds, been sworn into office, or filed their oaths of office, &c., with the Mayor, as the Charter clearly provides shall be done. What are we coming to?

A CITIZEN.

Ball at Niblo's for the Benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphans.—On Monday night, at Niblo's, the Young Men's Association for the Benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphans, held their fifth annual ball. Of this Association James Lynch is President, Oliver Sadlier and John A. McLaughlin Vice-Presidents, Daniel Lalor Treasurer, and John McCarten Secretary. The assemblage was one of the largest of its character ever convened in the same place. Two ful bands were engaged, the one performing in the Theatre, which was appropriately fitted up for the nonce, and the other in the saloon. In all at least three thousand persons were present, and the net proceeds are estimated at about so many dollars. The affair was brilliant beyond precedent.

OUR CITY IS COLD.

The Effects of the Severe Weather on the Streets, the Docks, and the Poor.

THE COLD ELSEWHERE.

The severe weather of Monday took all our citizens by surprise, and a great many of them by their ears and noses. The "inclemency of the elements" continuing without essential abatement until long past midnight, by which time the said citizens were warmly provided for beneath a host of blankets, it was no matter of wonder that they turned out yesterday morning, to their daily avocations, doubly protected with garments, and trebly armed with resolution against the cold. They found the atmosphere moderated, which they attributed to the increase of woolen; they found their fingers and toes untroubled, or nearly so, which was to be accounted for by warmer stockings and gloves; they suffered nothing at all from freezing necks and ears, but the mufflers and fur caps were, in their opinion, the resolvents of that comfort.

The fact, however, was that the thermometer was above zero instead of below it, and that the preparation they had made against the greater cold made the lesser cold, though varying but a few degrees, seem moderate in comparison. At sunrise yesterday the thermometer stood three degrees below zero; at 9 A. M., one degree below; at 11, two degrees above; at noon the same, after which it began to rise, until the temperature had nothing remarkable about it, beyond that of an ordinary Winter's day—cold enough, but enjoyable; not warm enough to invite you to stop at street corners and chat with a friend, and yet not cold enough to drive you under shelter. Still, it was "too cold to snow," as the phrase goes. All day long, the sky was overcast, and light showers of snow descended at intervals, insufficient to cover the sidewalk, until evening, when a fresh fall began, and made a deposit of about half an inch, with the wind veering round to northeast, presaging a further fall, thermometers then standing at sixteen degrees above zero. The streets, slippery enough before, became much more so after this fall, and many a pedestrian was thrown off his feet, and upright as he was considered by his associates, detected in backsliding.

The topic of conversation, yesterday, was of course the weather, especially the weather of Monday. On Monday, everybody said, it was the coldest day in their remembrance, and so they would have continued to say, only Mr. Meriam, in yesterday's paper, informed the City that it was the coldest day for the last seventy years, which the City was not prepared to believe. Seventy years ago was dear-old-dead-and-gone grandfather's time, and each citizen had a far colder day within his recollection, dating not more than half a score of years back, and in most cases not a quarter of a score. Cold enough, it was, but, not so cold as that would amount to, though a poor stage driver was frozen to death, and toes and fingers, and ears and noses were frost-bitten. Seventy years takes us almost back to the Declaration of Independence, and there have been extraordinary cold Winters since then. The thermometer stood at fifteen degrees below zero when the great fire of 1835 broke out, and remained so for two days afterwards. Not to speak of many "cold snaps" quite as severe, though possibly of less duration, since.

But just as much as men expressed their discredit of the "seventy years" story, did they indue themselves yesterday, after reading their newspapers, in extra clothing. A favorite guardian against the cold was a second shirt—more than a dozen men we heard of, boasted that they wore three. Other garments were duplicated, under the supposition that the cold of Monday would be continued, and it was somewhat amusing to observe how those who were thus provided took pains to convince their friends that it was quite as cold, the evidence of the thermometer notwithstanding. But by degrees they had to abandon their nipped aspect, admit the fact that the weather was moderating, and prophecy a fall of snow, with a prospect of the best sleighing time that has been known for years. Which may and may not come to pass. Last night the chances were very fair for it.

The continued and unexampled severity of the weather is telling with serious force upon the poor. The number of women with empty baskets haunting kitchen doors, in the hope of filling them with the donations of charity, has greatly increased during the last three days. Children, too, are in the streets in multiplied abundance, begging alms of their more fortunate fellow Christians. And even old men are to be seen on almost every block looking wistfully in at laundry windows, mutely begging for any work which will provide them with a meal, and consequent liberty to warm themselves at an eating-house fire. It is true that these poor wretches could find relief at the Alms House; but a great many of them hate to go there, and some, indeed, being foreigners, know not how to obtain the aid which that Institution would afford. Street begging is therefore on the increase, and as public sympathy is generally active in such weather as we are now experiencing, the probability is that a great many persons who are unworthy of charity receive it, to the exclusion of more deserving objects. Not for this, however, should any one refuse, at such a time, to give of his superfluity. We are no advocates for street begging, as a principle; but the severity of the season may well plead in support of Charles Lamb's otherwise bad advice, "Give and ask no questions. Be not discouraged by the hard words 'Imposition,' 'Impostor;' cast thy bread upon the waters." There can be no great harm in doing this just now. When the weather become a little milder, we can again become philosophical. While the snow is on the ground, and the thermometer is at zero, let us be only charitable. Abstract justice is a harsh principle in the presence of a starving, shoeless child, in weather which has been sufficiently severe to frighten even Meriam the Sage. "It is good," says Elia, speaking of the starving little chimney sweep; "it is good to give him a penny; it is better to give him two pence"—advice which, if it be not wise, is at least seasonable.

Although the weather moderated considerably yesterday, ice formed rapidly along both shores of the bay, and when the flood tide freed the large mass from Gowanus flats, it was swept through Buttermilk Channel into the East River in immense fields, which, for a time, threatened to entirely obstruct navigation. The ice-boat *Atlantic* made an early start, yesterday morning, to break up the accumulating obstructions. She started at 5½ A. M., and spent about two hours in the work of breaking the large cakes, and opening the channel for lighters and other craft; but notwithstanding she was specially built for the service, and is the most powerful boat belonging to the Union Ferry Company, it was as much as she could do to move about in the dense ice-floes, and the Captain was, apparently, glad to get back again to his slip, where she was warped in. The ice formed heavily in all the slips which were not constantly agitated by the arrival and departure of the ferry-boats through the night. Vessels found it difficult to move in and out of their slips without the aid of steam. The sides of the ferry-boats were thickly coated with ice, which also hung in massive fringes from their guards about the wheel-house, and no little care was necessary to navigate among the large masses which were brought down from the North River by the ebb tide. The jarring, tremulous motion imparted to the different boats as their wheels crashed through these ponderous masses, kept up a constant apprehension among the lady passengers lest some dreadful accident might happen to them, and each one seemed to experience a positive relief when they saw the boat safely entering the slip. The weather was too cold for fishing and those smacks which were fortunate enough to enjoy a comfortable berth in the Fulton Market-slip, lay contentedly at their moorings; the skippers kept up a lively fire in their cabin stoves, and occupied themselves with recounting the profits of the seasons' catch of codfish. The Harbor Police now find their occupation gone, so far as moving about in their boats is concerned, the drifting ice rendering it impossible for them to do so; they accordingly patrol the docks, and busy themselves in pulling out of the slips such imprudent travelers as may chance to fall in. The Sound boats continue to make their regular trips, but their officers express the fear that Throgg's Neck will become frozen over and put a stop to navigation altogether, unless it should moderate. Very few vessels have arrived or departed since the intense cold set in.

SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

Those who wish to enjoy the exhilarating spectacle of five or six thousand persons of both sexes flying over the glassy surface of a frozen lake, dressed in picturesque costumes, and shouting merrily in the clear air like the patineurs in Meyerbeer's "Prophete," while the very icicles pendant on the bare trees sparkle with sympathetic pleasure; who would like to see how Musidora looks in a muff and red morocco boots, while she gracefully glides over the frozen waves wherein she once bathed her lustrous limbs, or who would play with Amaryllis in the shade of the rocks that overhang the frozen lake of Central Park, or who would witness more such brilliant and cheering sights as the imagination might easily conjure up at the mere mention of skating in the Central Park, should bestir themselves at once and induce all the idle people of their acquaintance, young or old, male or female, to provide themselves with skates, dress themselves in picturesque, but comfortable costumes, and go up to the Central Park, and enter with all the animal spirits they can command into the healthful exercise of skating. There is now a splendid opportunity for Young and Old New-York to come out and exhibit itself on skates, after the manner of our Dutch ancestors, whom we all profess to hold in such reverence, but whose habits we are so slow to imitate. The Lake in the Central Park, covering an area of some sixteen acres, with a smooth surface, and frozen to the core, is now free to all who may choose to exercise upon it, but as yet there is a decided backwardness in our pleasure-seeking population in availing themselves of the opportunity that is offered them. On Sunday last, there were some five thousand men and boys who were assembled on and about the Lake, without any disturbance or rowdy conduct. The Park Police preserved perfect order, and one fast young man, who fancied that might made right, and helped himself to a little boy's skates was arrested, and has since been sent to "the Island" for thirty days to teach him better manners. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather on Monday, there were a good many skaters on the lake, and four ladies who came up in a carriage, were accommodated with a secluded and most romantic little cove, where, under the protection of a gallant policeman, they disported themselves like sylphs, and enjoyed their tumbles on the ice amazingly. And it may be as well to remark here, that hoops are a very great convenience in skating, as they leave the feet of the charming wearers entirely free. But ladies should not be exclusive in their exercise of this healthful practice. Let them mingle freely on the ice with the crowd; they need fear no rudeness nor incivility; any one who has the manliness to skate has too much manliness to offer an insult to a woman. But to guard against all contingencies there is an efficient police force constantly on the spot to preserve order, and arrest any one who is guilty of indecorous conduct.

Yesterday was a very favorable day for skating, the weather was much milder than it was the day before, but the fear of the cold probably kept a great number of people within doors who would otherwise have been out in the Park. There were five or six hundred men and boys there, however, but none of the gentler sex. The costumes were not striking for their novelty, and the scene was not so cheery and brilliant as it might have been. Two or three clubs of curlers, composed chiefly of sturdy Scotchmen, very much muffled up in plaid shawls, were engaged in their manly but rather monotonous sport, and lent some animation to the scene. The curling clubs have shanties in the Park for keeping their curling stones and the other implements of the game. Why it should be called curling we have not the least idea, for anything more straightforward than this game it is impossible to conceive. The curling stones are made of Scotch granite, of a circular shape and highly polished; they have an iron handle, by which they are tossed on the ice, and their weight must not be more than 50, nor less than 30 pounds. The space upon which the stones are propelled on the ice is called the "sink," and must be exactly forty-two yards in length. It is a kind of shuffle-board on a large scale, and is the favorite Winter game in Scotland. The Royal Caledonian Curling Club has for its patron his R. H. Prince Albert, and for its President, the Earl of Dalkieth; it also has a Chaplain and several prominent gentlemen for Vice-Presidents. Two of the New-York Curling Clubs are branches of the Royal Caledonian and subject to its rules. There were five separate parties of Curlers on the Central Park Lake yesterday. We hope, hereafter, to be able to report a larger number of skaters on the pond, and particularly of ladies, who, if they only knew how much better they would appear in the evening for a few hours' exercise on skates, would not be likely to neglect the opportunity that is afforded them. The best way to get to the pond is by the Third-avenue Railroad, stopping at Seventy-ninth-street.

LODGERS AT THE STATION-HOUSES.

The excessive cold of Monday night drove an unusual number of houseless wanderers to the Station-houses for lodgings. About a hundred more than the usual number were accommodated with lodings. The total number of lodgers was 379. The First Ward accommodated the most, their number being 54. In the Tenth Ward there were 47, in the Fifth Ward 37, in the Seventeenth Ward 24, in the Second Ward 23, in the Sixth Ward 21, in the Eighteenth Ward 19, and so on down to the Seventh and Sixteenth Wards, in which two Precincts there were no lodgers. On account of the excessive cold Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter caused an order to be telegraphed to every Ward in the City, that no one applying for lodgings should be turned away until the last standing-room was unoccupied.

THE COLD IN BROOKLYN.

The cold cycle has not reached its termination in Brooklyn yet, judging from the extra efforts necessary yesterday to keep warm; nor has anything been seen or felt of "the earthquake." Yet, notwithstanding the excessive cold, no lives have been lost so far as heard from. Car-drivers and many others, whose business required them to be much out of doors, have been benumbed or frost-bitten; but all thus injured, so far as heard from, are likely to regain the complete use of their limbs. A gentleman who had been indulging rather freely in intoxicating fluids, walked overboard at the South Ferry Monday night. He was rescued, but was completely coated with ice by the time he was placed on land. Officer Van Dyke, while on his beat in the Fourteenth Ward Monday night, became so benumbed by the cold that he could not answer the Sergeant's call at 12 o'clock. He was found just in time to save his life. A man was taken from a wagon on Front-street yesterday, insensible from cold, and restored.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

Tuesday, Jan. 11—9 A. M.

Hornellsville, N. Y.—Milder than yesterday. Ther. 14° above zero. Indications of snow.

Elmira, N. Y.—Ther. 10° above zero. Wind, N. W. Appearance of snow. Moderating.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—Cold and clear. Ther. 10° below zero.

Newburg, N. Y.—Cloudy and very cold. Snowing a little. Ther. 4° below zero.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—Wind S. W., blowing hard. Weather very cold. About 15 inches snow.

Boston, 7 P. M.—It has been snowing hard here since 1 o'clock this afternoon. The weather is not near as cold as it was yesterday.

Squan, N. J., Sunrise.—Wind S. W., light. Weather clear and cold. A large ship in the offing bound in.

Long Branch, N. J.—Wind W., light; no vessels in sight; ther. 14 above zero.

Highlands, N. J.—One brig in the offing, bound in; wind W., light; weather clear and cold.

Sandy Hook, N. J.—No vessel in sight; cold and clear; wind W., light.

The Kansas Troubles.

FURTHER OUTRAGES BY MONTGOMERY AND HIS BAND.

From the Jefferson City Examiner, Jan. 6.

We learn from Mr. J. S. McComb, the bearer of a peti[illegible] to the Governor of this State, from the citizens of Bates County, Mo., who arrived in this city direct from there to-day, the particulars of another startling outrage, committed by the robber Montgomery and his band, in that County, on the night of the 30th of December.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on that night, Montgomery, with about thirty of his myrmidons, attacked the home of a very wealthy farmer, Jerry Jackson, Esq., who resides twelve miles west of Butler, in Bates County, about two miles from the line, between Missouri and Kansas Territory. The house was a large two-story frame, with a forty-feet L running back towards the north. Mr. Jackson's store was in the lower room of the south portion of the building. The robbers first broke open the door leading into the hall, but were fired upon by the inmates. The firing becoming too hot for them, they retired, but rallied again, and proceeded to the northern part of the building and fired it. The flames soon spread to all parts of it; the band in the meantime having surrounded the premises, to cut off the escape of the inhabitants, proceeded to fire into the windows, one of the balls striking Mr. Jackson in the face, destroying his nose. The firing was kept up spiritedly from within, until the flames forced Mr. Jackson, together with three men who were with him—his son, son-in-law and one other man—out of the building, who succeeded in making their escape. The three men who were with Mr. Jackson were not fired upon, but several volleys were let off at Mr. Jackson, who returned the fire, and succeeded, it is supposed, in wounding one of the rascals. Montgomery stole four horses from the place, and then went over the line.

The building, which was a new one and very costly, together with Mr. Jackson's large stock of goods, furniture, &c., were wholly consumed. Nothing was saved but his books and papers, which his wife had taken the precaution to remove to an out-house, anticipating the attack. Fortunately Mr. Jackson's wife was also in the building, which was left undisturbed. Mr. Jackson's loss from this murderous attack, was in the neighborhood of $6,000 or $8,000. The negroes on the first intimation of the attack, all fled to a neighbor's, and were not molested. Our information tells us that this band of robbers and murderers had been threatening Mr. Jackson for some time past, owing to his strong Pro-slavery sentiments, which he cared not to have known.

A number of other residents of that county have also been threatened, and may be robbed and murdered at any moment, unless the strong arm of Judge Lynch is extended in their behalf, or they receive aid from our State sufficient to bring Montgomery and his band to justice. This is the second express that has come to this city in the past two weeks, calling for aid for that portion of our State, and we sincerely hope something will be done to rid the country of this organized band of ruffians, and that speedily.

Martin White, one of the persons that Montgomery had sworn to kill, is from the State of Illinois. He is a liberal Free-State man, but of course using his efforts to put down this band of robbers. For this reason he has incurred their displeasure, and endangered his life and property.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Inspector's Department.—Notwithstanding the warlike manifestoes which were issued yesterday from the City Inspector's office, everything there remains in a perfect state of tranquility. Mr. Morton receives all callers in his inner office as blandly and courteously as ever. He says it is his opinion that the Mayor has rather transcended his privileges in assuming to nominate a City Inspector without the advice of the Aldermen, as the charter expressly provides it shall be "by and with the advice and consent of that Board that all such appointments shall be made." All the fuss about appointing a Doctor, Mr. Morton thinks, is for buncombe, and now that Mayor Tiemann and the Aldermen have got in such a snarl, all they can do is, like the Kilkenny cats, to fight it out. The clerks in the outside office are belligerent enough. They do not look very formidable, to be sure, but then under the lappel of the vest of more than one there is fastened that magic metal badge which in the twinkling of an eye can transform them into special policemen. One at least remains in the office over night, armed and equipped as the law directs, and at 8 in the morning they are all on duty again. Meanwhile the Mayor's nomination of Dr. S. C. Foster remains in the hands of a special Aldermanic Committee, of which Mr. Boole is Chairman.

Rescued from Drowning.—The presence of the Harbor Police along the docks of the North and East River often proves of much service to persons who become oblivious and tumble into the water. Officers Smiley and Garland, of the Harbor Police, while patroling between Catherine and Market streets about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, heard the cries of a man for assistance. Following the sound, they were led to the dock adjoining Catharine Ferry, when they discovered a man struggling in the ice and water. Five minutes more and he would have perished. Seizing a rope from a vessel near by, they lowered the end down to him, which he literally "froze to," and after considerable effort he was hauled up and put in charge of officer Baker, of the Seventh Precinct, who transported him on a hand-sled to the Station-house. The unlucky man proved to be Hector McIntosh, of Brooklyn, who, endeavoring to find his way to the ferry-boat, walked overboard. He was much obliged for the timely service rendered him.

Brutal Stabbing Case.—Yesterday Jim Towley, one of the "roughs," went on a spree with Jim Lane, and early in the evening returned to their residence, No. 58 Baxter-street, when Towley asked Lane to hand him the balance remaining unspent of the funds he (Towley) had furnished to get drunk on. Lane refused to refund, when Towley snatched a knife from a table near by and stabbed Lane under one of his eyes, inflicting a dangerous wound. Officers Golden and Hartz, hearing the disturbance, rushed into the place and prevented Towley from killing Lane outright. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and Towley was locked up at the Sixth Ward Station-house.

New Counterfeits.—Last evening a new counterfeit bill on the Howard Banking Company, of Boston, made its appearance. The bill is not described in the last counterfeit detector, and is so well executed that nearly a dozen were passed in Broadway. The bill is of the denomination of two dollars; vignette females, sailor on left, female on right, and the word "Two" in large letters on the lower part. Another counterfeit one dollar bill on the Unadilla Bank, of Unadilla, N. Y., made its appearance in the Tenth Ward last evening. But few were passed. The vignette is a drove of wild horses; child playing with rabbits on right, and coat of arms on the left. The police, by means of the police-telegraph, promptly informed the shopkeepers all over the City, and, it is thought, prevented the City being flooded with the worthless bills.

Removals in the Street Commissioner's Office.—Jos. B. Pollock and Wm. V. Leggett, holding $1,200 clerkships in the Street Commissioner's office, were yesterday notified of their removal on the 1st of February. They were clerks under Conover, and were retained in office by Street Commissioner Cooper, but, as was stated, the outside clamor of Democrats for their places has rendered their removal necessary.

Death from Want and Exposure.—Yesterday afternoon information was given to the Tenth Ward Police, that a woman was lying in a destitute condition in the tenant-house No. 16 Essex-street. An officer was dispatched to the place by Captain Davis, and learned that the woman had given birth to a child on Saturday last, which had perished from want of proper attention. The Superintendent of Out-door Poor was notified of the facts in the case, and the woman was temporarily cared for.

Fire in Eighteenth-street—A Man Burned to Death.—A few minutes to 6, yesterday morning, a small frame building in Eighteenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was nearly consumed. The building was occupied by James Gaffney, and after the fire was extinguished, the body of Mr. Gaffney was found burned to a crisp. The remains were taken to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. Two children narrowly escaped being burned to death. The damage to the building is $200, which is not insured.

The Election of Thomas J. Barr.—The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, yesterday, canvassed the returns of the recent election for Congressman in the Fourth Congressional District. It was found that Thos. J. Barr had received 2,557 votes; Owen W. Brennan, 82; Levi L. Lyon, 37; Nathaniel P. Husted, 33; and that there were 107 scattering votes out of 2,816 votes, the whole number cast. Mr. Barr is therefore elected by a majority of 2,298 votes over all. The Board completed its labors and adjourned *sine die*.

Two Mayors at the City Hall.—The Hon. H. B. Denman, Mayor of Leavenworth City, K. T., called on Mayor Tiemann at his office yesterday.

Trial Trip.—The new steamship *Arizona*, Capt. Lawless, that is intended to ply between New-Orleans and Brazos, Santiago, returned this P. M, from a trial trip, and proceeded to her wharf at the foot of Fourth-street, East River.

The Young Men's Christian Association hold a festival to-night at Mozart Hall, in order to pay off debts incurred by holding the religious meetings of the Association. The programme is as pleasant as the object is commendable.

Police Reports.

Effects of Cow Bay Rum.—Marty Sullivan keeps a low groggery in "Cow Bay," a segment of Manhattan Island, lying in the vicinity of Five Points. The bovine appellation is ancient, and has no relation to the present appearance of that classic neighborhood. Some of the choice spirits living in the vicinity met there on Monday night, and enjoyed themselves discussing Sullivan's rum, the excessive cold weather and other enlivening topics. As long as the sixpences of his guests flowed, so long did Sullivan let his rum flow, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning the party was still there. By this time, however, the rum had gained ascendancy. Daniel and Jerry O'Neil, two brothers of pugilistic proclivities, feeling the effects of the Cow Bay beverage, pitched into Patrick Lyons. A slung-shot in the hands of Daniel brought Lyons to the floor, and their combined heavy brogans smashed in his skull, knocked out of joint his jaw, and did serious violence to his internal organs. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether he will survive his injuries. The O'Neils were afterwards arrested, and they are now in the Tombs awaiting the admeasurement of justice to them.

Peddlers Fighting About Jewels.—Mark Samuels and Bennet Isaacs are two German peddlers. A box containing about $40 worth of gold rings, breastpins, watch chains and kindred minor jewelry, was claimed as the property of each. The itinerant cheap-jewelry dealers could not settle the question of ownership between themselves, and the matter was accordingly laid before Justice Osborne. The reference to the Magistrate was made several days ago. Samuels got tired of waiting for the magisterial decision. Yesterday he went into the Court-room, told one of the clerks that the Justice had decided in his favor, and demanded the box. The confiding clerk delivered the box into the hands of Samuels, and the latter at once made speedy exit. He was not allowed to retain it in his possession any length of time, but was arrested and locked up to answer a charge of false pretences.

Going in for Furs.—A portly gentleman, accompanied by an attenuated, but attractively-attired youth, stepped yesterday morning, into the fur store of Mr. Whitcomb, No. 71 Broadway. They asked to be shown some furs, and some furs were shown them. While the portly gentleman held the attention of Mr. Whitcomb the youth busied himself in stowing away furs into the enormous pockets of a shoplifter's coat which he had on. Mr. Whitcomb happened to observe the purloining operation, and at once seized the youthful pilferer. The portly gentleman instantly turned his face to the door, and struck a bee-line in that direction. Five clerks and a porter started after the portly fugitive, but the latter proved to be remarkably nimble, and escaped. The youth, who gave his name as John Belden, was taken before Justice Conolly, and committed to the Tombs.

Justice Obtaining Her Victims.—Some time ago Mr. William Harris, who resides in Second-street, was knocked down while passing through Wooster-street, and his watch and other valuables taken from him. The attack and robbery was the work of two youths, whose nocturnal practice in this line has heretofore arrested the attention of the Police. Mr. Harris remembered the faces of the scamps, and described their prominent characteristics to the Detective Police. Officers Farley and Sampson arrested them, and they were at once identified by Mr. Harris. They were locked up to answer.

Somewhat Mysterious.—Mrs. Josephine Leroy, a fine, matronly and well-dressed French lady, was arrested yesterday, accused with having, about a year ago, administered medicines to her daughter, thereby procuring an abortion. The mother stoutly denied the accusation, while the daughter as stoutly denied having been in a situation requiring any such operation as that alleged in the offence. It was claimed that the charge was the basis of a malicious prosecution. Justice Steers, before whom the parties were taken, kept the matter in abeyance, to await further examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

Death from Excessive Rum Drinking.—Anthony Elding, a German, on Monday afternoon drank a quart and a half of gin at a grocery store in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-third street. He took the gin to keep himself warm, but the large quantity stupified him. He was taken to his residence and died soon afterwards. The Coroner was notified, and will hold the inquest to-day.

Child Fatally Burned.—John C. McDonald, a child eighteen months old, whose parents reside at No. 520 Broome street, was fatally burned, yesterday, by his clothes taking fire from the grate. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Jackman. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Died in a Station-house.—Yesterday afternoon a woman named Ann Myers was found intoxicated in the Fourth Ward, and taken to the Station-house and placed in a cell. Yesterday morning, when the officer opened the door, she was found dead in her cell. An inquest will be held to-day.

Governors of the Almshouse.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Governor Dugro in the chair. The following were announced as the standing Committees for 1859:

Almshouse—Gunther, Oliver, Maloney.
Bellevue Hospital—Brueninghausen, McElroy, B. F. Pinckney.
City Cemetery—B. F. Pinckney, Brueninghausen, Moloney.
City Prisons—Moloney, W. T. Pinckney, Oliver.
Out-Door Poor—Smith, Townsend, Gunther.
Penitentiary—Townsend, Smith, W. T. Pinckney.
Randall's Island—Brueninghausen, Moloney, Smith.
Stores—W. T. Pinckney, Moloney, B. F. Pinckney.
Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum.—Moloney, W. T. Pinckney, McElroy.
Conference.—McElroy, Oliver, Gunther.
Ferrus.—W. T. Pinckney, B. F. Pinckney, Moloney.
Island and Small-pox Hospitals.—McElroy, Oliver, Townsend.
Lunatic Asylum.—B. F. Pinckney, Brueninghausen, Townsend.
Salaries.—Oliver, Gunther, Townsend.
Work-house.—W. T. Pinckney, Gunther, McElroy.
Supplies.—Townsend, Smith, Brueninghausen.
Finance.—Oliver, W. T. Pinckney, Gunther.

A communication was received from Wm. F. Mott and Samuel B. Halliday, asking that the Foundling Hospital might be erected as speedily as possible, and suggesting that the name of the institution should be changed to Infants' Home or Infants' Retreat, so that the odious associations connected with the name Foundling might be done away with, and others beside that class benefited. The gentlemen also proposed that certain children at nurse should be placed for the present in the Children's Hospital, in Fifty-first-street. Referred to Committee on Out-door Poor.

Gus. W. Embree, Chief Clerk of the Police Commissioners, addressed the Governors a communication upon the direction of the Chairman of the Committee on Station-houses, asking for the temporary use of the cells attached to the Third District Police Court in Eighty-sixth-street. It was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Governor Townsend offered a resolution, directing the Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum to make out a statement with reference to the nativity of each inmate of that institution, with a view to return to the counties where they belonged all individuals who could not properly claim a support from this City.

Governor Townsend said that these lunatics were brought to this City and left here. The police took them to the Asylum, and they were, of course, received there. In the course of time numbers of such persons collected there, thus bringing a heavy expense upon this County, which it could not appropriately be called on to bear. Now four inmates are there from Kings County, for whose maintainance that County pays. But it is impossible for this Board to provide for foreigners in this way, as the buildings are now hardly large enough for those for whose accommodation they are designed. After considerable debate, the resolution was adopted.

Governor Moloney offered a resolution, directing the appointment of a Committee of three to wait upon the Legislature to look after the interests of the Board. The Governors did not think it at all worth while, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The subject of Anæsthesia was again brought up. Governor Washington Smith offered a resolution, directing that an opinion, with reference to the legality of the appropriation of $1,500 to Dr. Morton be obtained from the Counsel to the Corporation, or from other eminent legal authority.

Governor Moloney charged Governor Smith with having had the $1,500 check destroyed.

Governor Smith replied that he had done so because the Clerk could not balance his books, and he thought it unsafe to have the check in existence for so long a time when it was partially signed.

On motion of Governor W. T. Pinckney, the question of the legality of the appropriation was referred to Messrs. Busteed and W. M. Evarts, for their opinion.

The number of inmates in the different institutions Jan. 8, was 7,822, being a decrease of 22 since Jan. 1.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board organized for the new year, yesterday, at 3 P. M., by reëlecting Mr. Elijah F. Purdy President. On the first ballot Mr. Purdy received 11 votes, and Mr. John A. Kennedy 1. The latter conducted the former to the Chair and Mr. Purdy expressed his thanks as follows:

Supervisors: To be again honored as I have been by your unanimous selection of me as your presiding officer, places me under obligations I well know I shall not be able to repay. Much is expected from this Board by an overtaxed, excessively burdened community, and I know from the experience of the past year, that no efforts will be wanting on your part to meet the just expectations of your constituents. Wisely constituted, as your Board is, of an equal number of members of the two great political parties of the day, you have shown that it is proper in a representative and legislative body to forget the partisan feelings in the discharge of public duties. I ask your counsel and aid in discharging the duties of presiding officer; and I can only promise that I shall be impartial in the performance of the duties assigned to me. The separation of the expenditures of the County and City will, I doubt not, enable you to closely scrutinize all matters calling for an appropriation of the public monies by your body; and I feel assured you will so act as to meet and receive the approbation of those who support the Government and bear its burdens.

Mr. Joseph B. Young was unanimously reëlected Clerk.

A resolution offered by Mr. Kennedy, providing that the rules and regulations of the old Board (with the exception of Rule 30, which should be replaced by a rule appointing a "Committee on Printing") should be adopted by the present Board, was adopted.

The report of the New City Hall Commissioners was presented by Mr. Kennedy, and referred to a select Committee.

A petition, with a resolution presented by Mr. Tweed, in favor of the suspension, for 30 days, of the ordinance against the selling of game, in order that the petitioners might bring into market game which they had already purchased, and which was lying in the West and Canada, was, after some debate, denied.

The following are the Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

Annual Taxes.—Messrs. Voorhies, Briggs, Blunt and Conner.
Civil Courts.—Messrs. Bell, Kennedy, Tweed and Voorhies.
County Officers.—Messrs. Tweed, Little, Roach and Weismann.
Criminal Courts.—Messrs. Stewart, Roche, Little and Conner.
Printing and Stationery.—Messrs. Blunt, Briggs, Kennedy and Bell.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Martyrs of the Prison Ships.—The military of Kings County, in connection with another organization, are making extensive arrangements to erect a suitable monument on Fort Greene to the memory of the martyrs of the prison ships. In this connection Major-General Duryea has presented a bill to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. Several attempts have been made heretofore to erect such a monument, but the attempts have all failed. It is believed that the right parties have taken hold of the project now and that the monument is certain to be erected. All that remains of the 20 000 martyrs who perished in the prison ships of the Wallabout during the Revolutionary War can be seen under a dilapidated building on Hudson-avenue near York-street.

Mercantile Library Association.—The "Regulars" in this Association have placed in nomination for President Lebbeus Chapman, Jr. The "People's" candidate is Mr. Henry Hill.

Mr. John M. Cross, of Carroll-street, broke one of his legs Monday night by falling on the sidewalk in Douglass-street. He was taken home by Officer Burns, of the Third Precinct. Mrs. Jane O'Niel broke one of her limbs by falling on the ice in the Second Precinct. She was taken care of by the Police.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a little girl named Catherine Jenkins, five years old, residing with her parents at No. 257 Gold-street, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire, that she died last evening.

Re-elected.—Joseph Smith was reëlected Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward yesterday, having received 32 votes more than his opponent, Mr. Colohan.

The Hack Inspectors report that since the 1st of May last they have arrested 567 persons for violating the City ordinances.

A firm, doing business at No. 29 Fulton-street, had $12 returned to them yesterday by some unknown hand, which they were defrauded of in 1840.

Brooklyn Courts.—*Circuit Court Calendar for this day*—Nos. 28, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.

City Court.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31. There are 86 causes on the Calendar for this term.

The Mexican News.

The Mexican news by the *Quaker City* was wrongly interpreted on Monday. The following is believed to be a correct version of a portion of the New-Orleans dispatch, which came to hand in a somewhat confused form.—Rep.

Gen. Robles overthrew Zuloaga on the 23d. Echeagaray had previously pronounced in favor of Robles and the Constitutionalists at Jalapa and Cordova had joined him. Zuloaga declared the City of Mexico in a state of siege, and tried to compromise with Echeagaray, but failed, and afterwards defeated and captured him, and sentenced him to death at Puebla. The revolt in the City of Mexico saved his life.

Another paragraph in the same dispatch should have read: Chief-Justice Williams, of Oregon, was dead, instead of "Chief-Justice Bugon."

Sea and Ship News.

The New Bark A. H. Badger.—The sight of a new vessel from any quarter has come to be something of a novelty. The interruption in ship-building elsewhere caused by the hard times, do not appear to have produced much diminution in that branch of business in the Pine Tree State. The bark *A. H. Badger*, which has just been built by Amos Dyer, at Cherryfield, Me., is regarded as one of the finest vessels which have lately made their appearance in this port. She is of 474 tons register, with a capacity of 1,250 bales of cotton, or 550 tons. She will carry 450 tons with a draft of only 12 feet, and is designed for the Merchants and Planters line of packets between New-York and Galveston. The *A. H. Badger* is a medium clipper, with a long flat floor, sharp ends, and an elliptical stern. She is built of the best of oak and hackmatack, every plank and timber having been thoroughly seasoned before use. She has a full set of hanging knees, before and aft, partner beams, and breast hooks and pointers at both ends. Her keel is of oak, 130 feet long and 3 feet deep, with a sister kelson of 3 feet. She is copper-fastened up to the bends, and is extra fastened with locust trenails. She has a poop-deck with a capacity of 750 barrels, and two cabins, with accommodations for 14 first-class passengers. The cabin work is finished in modern style, and presents an attractive appearance. She is provided with fore and main double-topsail yards, and spreads a larger amount of canvass than the generality of vessels of her size. She made the run from Portland to New-York, on her first trip, in 63 hours, deeply loaded with lumber. Her windlass, capstan, steering apparatus and other machinery, are of the most approved description. This is the twenty-fifth vessel built by Mr. Dyer within ten years, and he is about laying the keel of another bark of about 475 tons burden, which is guaranteed to carry 550 tons upon a draft of a trifle over 12 feet. She will correspond with the *A. H. Badger* in every respect except that she will have a little more floor. The new bark rates A 1½ upon the insurance list. Mr. Dyer also has upon the stocks, and nearly completed, a schooner of 175 tons.

Loss of the Schooner Worcester, of Providence—The Captain and Mate Drowned.—The British schooner *Robert George*, Capt. Sawyer, arrived at Charleston on Thursday of last week, in seven days from Nassau, (N. P.) She brought the passengers, Mr. James R. Adamson, late second mate, and four seamen formerly belonging to the schooner *Worcester*, Captain Elisha H. Rhodes, of Providence, R. I. The *Mercury* contains the following particulars of the loss of the vessel, as gathered from those who were saved: "The *Worcester* sailed from Philadelphia on the 3d of December, for Mobile, with an assorted cargo, and was totally lost on Laynard's Cay, Abaco, on the night of Dec. 10, on which occasion Captain Rhodes and his chief mate, Mr. John S. Adamson, lost their lives, and the survivors saved only what they stood in. The second mate makes the following report in the Nassau papers:

"Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.—This day came on a strong gale from the N. E. with squalls. At 6 P. M. took in the mainsail and run her under two-reef foresail and head of jib, judging ourselves to be about 45 miles to the eastward of the Hole-in-the-Wall. At midnight the schooner struck on a coral reef outside of Laynard's Cay. The Captain ordered us to cut away the mainmast; we commenced cutting away the lanyards, but the sea broke in so heavily that we were compelled to flee to the rigging for safety. About 2 o'clock the sea washed the Captain overboard; the schooner then commenced breaking up very fast. The mate, with the rest of us, then went out on the jib-boom, where we stayed until about 10 o'clock, when one of the men left and swam to the shore on a plank. The mate then left, but was drowned in the surf. Shortly after two more of the men left, and got on shore safely; then the cook left, but not being able to swim myself, I stopped on the jib-boom, and was rescued about 10 o'clock that night by Captain Bethel and three men, of the wrecking schooner *Ransom*, who came to my relief at the risk of their lives, and took me on board their vessel, after being 22 hours on the jib-boom. I then requested Captain Bethel to bury the Captain and mate. Lat. by obs., 27°; long. 75° 55'."

The Philadelphia Navy Yard.—The Secretary of the Navy has been memorialized by some nine thousand merchants and others of Philadelphia, to effect the enlargement of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which is set forth to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the business required at the Yard, there being no log or timber ponds as at other yards—property at some distance having to be hired for the purpose. The river front is insufficient to moor more than two ships abreast of each other. The memorial also enumerated the advantages of the location of the Yard for the construction of ships, the manufacture of engines for steamers, and the casting of cannon. Its proximity to the iron, coal and timber regions of the State—its security from hostile forces—the skill of the workmen and mechanics, all point to it as a desirable place for a large Naval Station. The Commodore of the Yard is Commodore Frederick Engle, lately commanding the frigate *Wabash*. He strongly advocates the enlargement, and the measure is likely to secure the favorable attention of the Department.

The Steamer Vanderbilt.—The heavy westerly winds of the past few days, particularly that of Saturday and Sunday, were fatal to the *Vanderbilt*. It was found too rough to get along side of her, and she was said to be fast breaking up. The furniture has all been put ashore, a portion of the machinery also landed, and the state-room doors and other movable work which was worth the saving have been landed. The steam pumps which were sent down have been ordered back, and the owners will consider themselves lucky if the engine and boilers can be saved. The extreme cold weather has greatly retarded operations.

Loss of the Brig Kate Anderson.—The brig *Kate Anderson*, Capt. Bramhall, cleared from Charleston, S. C., Dec. 11, bound to New-Orleans, struck on the Berry Islands, Bahamas, on the 4th inst. at 2 o'clock, A. M., and was lost. The officers and crew, with a portion of the cargo, had arrived at Nassau in the British schooner *Equator*. The principal part of her cargo was 643 tierces of rice. The *Kate Anderson* was six years old, 196 tons register, and belongs to Belfast, Me.

Loss of a Schooner and Cargo.—The schooner *Elizabeth*, Capt. Manning, from Santee, with 2,000 bushels of rough rice, was run into and sunk in Charleston harbor on Thursday night last. The vessel and cargo belonged to John L. Nowell, of Charleston.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

Dyspepsia is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But Humphreys' Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

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No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Motorpathy is the outgrowth of a careful noting of facts during a twelve years' riding practice, and more than fifteen of hospital practice. It is a rational, reliable and now well-known system of therapeutics. By it the worst forms of *Prolapsus Uteri*, and other functional and organic derangements, are cured without caustic, supports, or any appliances of the day. The cure is speedy and sure, being almost without possibility of failure. The system has been thoroughly tested in a home institution, on more than five thousand persons. Ladies, who from organic troubles, have been confined for years, under this special treatment are immediately put upon their feet, and, if they have the strength, enabled to walk, and go up and down stairs without difficulty. It obviates spinal weakness and irritation, in which many organic difficulties originate, and takes a firm curative hold on most chronic diseases. In short, it makes the enfeebled and delicate into healthy and vigorous men and women. Cold weather is favorable for a more speedy recovery.

Institution open summer and winter. Visits are occasionally made. Circulars sent gratis. Treaties on Motorpathy 25 cents. Address H. HALSTED, M. D. Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.

Note—Dr. HALSTED will be in New-York (at the St. Nicholas Hotel,) on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week during the Winter, to treat those who cannot go to the Institution. Calls received from 10 to 3 o'clock, and from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of Gregory & Maury and S. Swan & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of Wood, Eddy & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. Penfold, Lay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Require no change in diet, or
Especial care against cold.
When we have pain they should be used.
Principal Office,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

The Wren Juveniles.—This admirable company of children, having been reengaged, will appear in two excellent entertainments, both this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. Go and see them—go and laugh.

[Advertisement.]

Be Sure—Be Sure.—Be sure that, whether you are healthy, or afflicted with piles, you use Gayetty's medicated paper for the water-closet. It *cures* and *surely* prevents. Call at the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street, and learn particulars. For sale there, and by all respectable druggists. Look for Gayetty's name, and beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills are now the only hope for those afflicted with dropsy. All the horrors of this frightful disease are speedily cured by this wonderful medicine. Delay not! use them at once. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York

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Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.

Dubuque, Jan. 7, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly, N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
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The subscribers call the attention of consumers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.

The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood, from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
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Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others, Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

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PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

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WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
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Where Age or Ill Health has caused the hair to fall off, or turn gray, the Eau Athenienne or Hair Restorer of JULES HAUEL will beautify the head with fine, glossy, new hair, or by its chemical action transform gray hairs and whiskers to their original life color. Its use will also prevent baldness by giving a healthy tone to the scalp, and strengthening the roots. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
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We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
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Have you Seen Dr. Chilton's Certificate showing that the splendid properties of CRISTADORA'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE are unclouded by a single deleterious ingredient! See the certificate by all means, at CRISTADORA'S, No. 6 Astor House.

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IT MAKES A RELIABLE STITCH.
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A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

Quinlan—O'Donnell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, in St. Peter's Church, Jeremiah Quinlan to Agnes C., daughter of Hugh O'Donnell, all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington papers please copy.

DIED.

Second.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 11, suddenly, Mrs. Fanny Second, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her son, John F. Second, No. 281 5th-st.

Pollock.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, Alice Jane, youngest daughter of John K. and Alice J. Pollock.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from No. 116 Troy-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Voorhees.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 10, Peter Voorhees, aged 67 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 33 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Post.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 11, after a brief illness, William Edward, youngest son of William H. Post, aged 12 years, 11 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 82 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Brown.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 9, of consumption, Phebe Russel, second daughter of Peter and Mary Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, John J. Beecher, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Dean-st., between Grand and Classon avs., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

Willmer.—At No. 199 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 10, Alfred Longdon, son of Chas. K. and Harriette Willmer, aged 1 year, 11 months and 8 days.

Ogden.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 11, of consumption, John Henry, son of Henry L. Ogden, aged 19 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 60 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

☞ New Jersey papers please copy.

Gray.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday morning, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock, of scarlet fever, Edward H., son of John F. Gray, M. D., of New-York.

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
The Rev. Dr. GEO. B. CHEEVER.
These distinguished writers have been engaged as
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for the coming year to
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CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe, and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The fourth lecture in this course, by Dr. E. H. Chapin—subject, *Columbus*—will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14 at Market-st. Church, (the Rev. T. L. Cuyler's) This change is made on account of the occupancy of Rutgers-st. Church by a Prayer-meeting. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at the door, and on Broadway at Hall & Son's, No. 239; D. Appleton & Co's, No. 346, and C. Breusing's, No. 701; on Grand-st. at Lord & Taylor's, and Adams & Spencer's, No. 281; and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO NOMINATE officers for the Mercantile Library Association of the City of Brooklyn for the ensuing year, have agreed on and report the following ticket:

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NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL (or Tea-Gathering) will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859. Addresses will be delivered by a number of eminent speakers, and the occasion will probably be one of unusual interest. Tickets, 50 cents each (none sold at the door) may be had at the rooms of the Association, No. 32 Waverley place; at Randolph's, Broadway, corner of Amity-st.; at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway, or of the undersigned Committee of Arrangements:
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, No. 348 Broadway.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.
P. HARWOOD VERNON, No. 119 Broadway,
CEPHAS BRAINERD, No. 61 Wall-st.
JAMES M. DIGGES, No. 410 Washington st.

TEA-PARTY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, MOZART HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.—The following gentlemen have positively promised to speak on this interesting occasion, viz.:
The Rev. J. M. KREBS, D. D.
The Rev. A. K. NOTT.
Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, (of Cincinnati.)
The Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D.
GEO. H. STUART, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Christian Association.
The Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D.
HIRAM KETCHAM, Esq.
FRANK W. SMITH, Esq., President of the Boston Christian Association.
The Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON.
The Rev. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER, (of India.)
Delegations from kindred Associations in various parts of the Union will be in attendance.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION TEA PARTY—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at Mozart Hall. A few tickets for sale by WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

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Says ROBERT BONNER, (and he knows.)
From the New-York Ledger.
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With a sketch of Mr Beecher and the Lecture Room.
By AUGUSTA MOORE,
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This is a characteristic volume, sparkling all over with diamonds, breathing at once humor and satire; feeding the hungry with the bread of life, and opening heaven to the dying.
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It is filled from lid to lid and from leaf to leaf with many of his best thoughts, expressed in his happiest vein. It is a glowing string of pearls set in circlets of pure gold.
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No one can fail to discover the living words, the biting satire and burning thoughts of Beecher in most of the Notes. It is a book well calculated to arouse the Pharisees of the present day to a sense of their duty to God and their fellow-men.
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Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
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'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
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DE SOTO, DISCOVERER OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Office of Lloyd's American Guide, Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1859.—Agents now canvassing New-York City for subscription to "The Life, Travels and Adventures of Ferdinand De Soto, the Discoverer of the Mississippi," are forbid receiving more than $1 50 per copy, the price asked Congress. E. F. LLOYD.

Distinguished Potatoes.—In Gerard's time, 1597, Virginia potatoes, as they were then called, were just beginning to be known. A sweet potato had been previously known, which was used as a kind of confection at the tables of the rich. Of these, Gerard says: "They are used to be eaten rosted in the ashes; some when they be so rosted, infuse them, and sop them in wine; and others, to give them the greater grace in eating, do boil them with prunes, and so eat them. And likewise other dresse them (being first rosted) with oile, vinegar, and salt, every man according to his own taste and liking; notwithstanding howsoever they be dressed, they comport, nourish and strengthen the bodie." These were sold by women, who stood about the Exchange with baskets. The same writer says of the common potato, which, for a considerable time after its introduction, was a rarity, that "It was likewise a foode, as also a meete for pleasure, being either rosted in the embers, or boiled and eaten with oile, vinegar, or dressed anie other way by the hand of some cunning in cookerie." They were originally the size of walnuts.—*Philip's Progress of Agriculture.*

Cold Water to Cure Scalds.—A writer in the *Ohio Cultivator* says: "I placed a large tub full of water with plenty of ice in it, by the side of a large kettle full of water which was boiling very fast. I then rolled up sleeves above my elbow, and thrust my arm into the kettle of boiling water up to my elbow, then immediately back into the tub of ice-water, letting it remain a few seconds, then into the boiling water again, repeating this process ten times in a minute, without injury or inconvenience, not even making my arm look red. From this experiment, I suggest the propriety of using cold water baths immediately after being scalded. Cold water is always handier than hot water. The sooner cold water is applied after scalding, the surer will be the cure.

Ipecac a Cure for Delirium Tremens.—Dr. Gerhard Poali, physician to the Bridewell City Prison, of Chicago, read a paper before the Medical Society of that city, a few days since, in which he stated that he had under his treatment last year 160 cases of this disease, 8 of which proved fatal, and this year up to the date of his lecture, 100, of which 4 proved fatal. He states that he had tried Ipecacuanha in 60 cases with remarkable success. It quieted the nervous system, created an appetite, and uniformly produced sleep. When the case was not of too long standing he gave it as an emetic the first dose, and afterwards gave from 15 to 18 grains every other hour, using in the meantime shower baths, and giving the parties strong beef tea.

Bread.—Mrs. Washington Bacon, of Detroit, took the first premium at the Michigan State Fair for making bread, and this is her recipe: Salt or milk rising, to one teacup of new milk and one teaspoon of salt, pour in two teacups of boiling water; when cooled so as not to scald, stir in flour to make a batter, and set it in a kettle of warm water until it rises up light, which will be in about five hours; pour the batter into your pan of flour, and mix with warm water or milk in sufficiency to make four loaves of bread. Add a teaspoonful of soda to the wetting, knead thoroughly, and put it in the pans to rise, which it will do in half an hour. Bake one hour.

Mr. John Francis Barnett, better known as Master John Barnett, whom musical readers will recollect as having distinguished himself by his fine performances of the concertos of Beethoven, Mozart and Mendelssohn, at the new Philharmonic Concerts, in London, is pursuing his professional studies at Leipzig, where his abilities appear to be highly appreciated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 6 023 bbls Flour, 2,299 bbls. Corn Meal, 306 bushels Wheat, 9,447 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Rye, 282 pkgs Provisions, and 93 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Find buyers, in lots, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, were confined to a small lot of Java at 14½c.; and 100 bags Maracaibo at 12c., ℔ lb., usual terms. 4 500 bags Santos have been received during the week. The stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, amounts to 91,556 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 9,210 bags Java, 63 997 mats do., 6,785 bags Maracaibo, 5,241 bags Rio and Santos, 3,318 bags Laguayra, 2,300 bags St. Domingo, and 675 bags Bahia. The Messrs. Scott have compiled a statement of the operations in Rio and Santos Coffee, in New-York, during 1858, from which we extract the following exhibit:

	Stock Jan. 1, 1858.	Receipts in 1858.	Sales in 1858.	Stock Jan. 1, 1859.
Santos Coffee, bgs.	4,150	35,550	39,600	None.
Rio Coffee, bags..	98,486	297,560	394,905	1,141
Total, bags...	102,636	333,010	434,505	1,141

In Baltimore, last week, 600 bags Laguayra and 767 bags Porto Rico Coffee were received. The sales of Rio, from first and second hands, did not exceed 1,000 bags, at 11¼c.@11⅜c. ℔ lb. Total stock of Rio, there, on Saturday, 3,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after, and sales have been confined to 750 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11⅞c.@12c., and Middling Gulf at 12⅛c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.

DYE-WOODS—Sales 100 tons St. Domingo, at $12 50 ℔ ton.

FISH—The leading kinds are in moderate supply, and are stiffly held, but are not in much request, at present. Dry Cod, $3 75@$4 35 ℔ cwt.; large No. 1 Mackerel, $15 50@$15 75; No. 2 do., $14 25@$14 50; No. 3 do., $9 75@$10 ℔ bbl. Other kinds as previously quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less freely supplied with the leading kinds of State and Western Flour, which are pretty briskly inquired for at former prices; sales 11,800 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$4 00@ 4 40
Superfine State	4 50@ 4 75
Extra State	5 25@ 5 65
Superfine Western	4 60@ 4 90
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 65@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is unaltered; sales of 250 bbls. were made at $5 65@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in lively demand at full rates; sales 3,000 bbls., at $4 90@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 55@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is less inquired for at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

Shipments of Flour (reduced to Wheat) and Grain from Chicago for 21 years.

	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.	Total. bush.
1838..	78	—	—	—	—	78
1839..	3,678	—	—	—	—	3,678
1840..	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000
1841..	40,000	—	—	—	—	40,000
1842..	586,907	—	—	—	—	586,907
1843..	688,907	—	—	—	—	688,907
1844..	923,494	—	—	—	—	923,464
1845..	1,024,620	—	—	—	—	1,024,620
1846..	1,599,819	—	—	—	—	1,599,819
1847..	2,136,994	67,315	38,892	—	—	2,243,201
1848..	2,386,000	550,460	65,280	—	—	3,001,740
1849..	2,192,809	644,848	26,849	31,453	—	2,769,111
1850..	1,387,989	262,013	186,054	22,872	—	1,830,938
1851..	1,199,300	3,221,317	605,827	19,997	—	4,616,291
1852..	941,470	2,757,011	2,030,317	127,028	17,315	5,873,141
1853..	1,680,998	2,780,253	1,748,493	120,275	82,162	6,412,181
1854..	2,744,860	6,837,899	3,239,987	148,421	41,153	12,932,320
1855..	7,115,270	7,517,678	1,888,533	92,032	20,132	16,633,700
1856..	9,419,365	11,129,668	1,014,547	19,051	690	21,583,221
1857..	10,783,292	6,814,615	316,778	17,993	—	18,032,678
1858..	10,909,243	7,493,212	1,498,134	127,008	7,569	20,035,166

Statement of Flour Manufactured by the St. Louis Mills, in each of the last three years.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Pacific Mills, bbls	80,000	60,000	70,000
Empire, bbls	75,000	55,000	65,640
Park, bbls	63,000	70,000	68,500
Atlantic, bbls	79,000	42,000	81,550
Eagle, bbls	—	56,500	57,033
United States, bbls	79,755	50,000	99,000
Pearl, bbls	33,800	36,000	41,500
Franklin, bbls	27,000	36,000	36,000
Planters', bbls	40,425	24,698	37,340
Cherry-street, bbls	44,969	50,752	63,220
Union, bbls	38,308	38,364	41,500
O'Fallon, bbls	20,006	4,000	10,000
Phœnix, bbls	15,000	15,500	11,955
Saxony, bbls	15,000	11,000	36,450
Camp Spring, bbls	19,200	19,600	14,000
Laclede, bbls	—	73,133	78,982
St. George, bbls	—	—	8,144
Total, bbls	630,236	663,509	819,814
Add receipts of country Flour in St. Louis, in bbls	509,275	556,682	665,516
Grand total, bbls	1,139,511	1,220,191	1,485,330

We have extracted the foregoing exhibit of the Flour trade of St. Louis from the St. Louis *Republican* of Jan. 1, 1859.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is very moderate, and prices are nominally unaltered. The available supplies, though light, are ample enough for all immediate wants.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered at higher rates, hence the movements are restricted; sales 21,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $1 25@$1 40; Amber do. at $1 30; red Western (Winter) at $1 22@$1 25; choice white Kentucky, at $1 55; and inferior to choice white Southern, at $1 10@$1 48 ℔ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of only 13,500 bushels at 80c. for new yellow Southern, and 82c. for old mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are unchanged. Oats are in request at buoyant prices. We quote: Canada, 59c.@60c.; Western, 58c.@60c.; State, 53c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@51c.; Southern, 46c.@49c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River at 80c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive at old quotations.

Stock of Hemp in Boston, Jan. 1.

	1858.	1859.
American, bales	250	400
Manila, bales	27,577	42,200
Jute, bales	6,969	14,124
Sunn, bales	3,000	600
Total, bales	47,796	57,324
Russian, tons	125	None.

HIDES—The market is quiet, yet firm, as previously represented.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at unchanged figures. New, 10c.@18c.; old, 4c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales 80 tons Scotch Pig at $25 50@$26 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand at full prices.

LIME—Is dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales 375 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar, Pitch, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in demand at 49½c.@50c. ℔ gallon. Resin is actively sought after, including Common at $1 70@$1 75 ℔ 310 lbs., within which range sales were made of 1,500 bbls. The movement in Resin, during the week, Messrs. Knight & Son sum up thus: 1 500 Strained at $1 65, to arrive; 800 Common, here, at $1 65; 500 do. do. at $1 67½; 7,200 do., to arrive, at $1 65; 1,500 do., on the spot, at $1 75.

OILS—Are generally quiet at former prices. Crude Whale at 54c @56c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 36; bleached Winter Whale at 65c.@67c.; unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 35; Linseed at 65c.@67c.; No. 1 Lard at 90c.@95c., ℔ gallon; Tallow 10c. and Palm 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 37½ for new Mess; $16 75@$16 85 for old Mess, and $13@$13 12½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9½c., Sides at 7¾c @ 8½c., Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in slack demand, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at buoyant rates; sales 450 bbls. at 11½c.@11⅝c., and some kegs at 12¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 430 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Small sales were reported at $3 25@$3 62½, ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 50 casks No. 1 Nutmegs at 52c.@53c.; 2,000 mats Cassia at 26c.; and 500 bags Pimento at 6c. ℔ lb. Holders now ask higher rates.

SUGARS—The demand is good and prices are sustained; sales 680 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@8¾c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 10½c., ℔ lb.

TIN—The demand is moderate, at old prices.

TOBACCO—Cigar Leaf continues in lively request; Kentucky attracts less attention. Prices are unaltered; sales, since Friday last, 25 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.; 112 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@22c.; 17 cases Florida at 16c.@20c.; 267 bales Yara on private terms, and 106 bales Havana at 31c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. For London, 500 boxes Cheese at 30s., and 10 tons measurement goods at 25s. For Antwerp, 600 bales Hemp at ¼c.; 2,000 bags Coffee, at ½c. ℔ lb., and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Sicily and back to the United States, a bark on private terms. For New-Orleans, 3,000 bushels Oats at 4c. ℔ bushel.

LECTURES.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR., Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette's Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.* Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door. THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

LECTURE.—THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18. Subject—*Elements of National Perpetuity.* Proceeds for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to be had of J. J. Ennis, No. 24 Nassau-st; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson sts.; Raynor, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; Charles Parker, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 44 John-st., at the Church, and at the door.

I. G. WORRALL,
D. WYATT,
C. H. APPLEGATE, } Lecture Committee.

A NEW LECTURE BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—written expressly for this occasion—on the *Burdens of Society*, will be delivered before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of
Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.
Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.
Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.
Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
Also at the door. MARK HOYT, Chairman Lecture Committee.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—TO MR. PASCHAL B. RANDOLPH: We, the undersigned, hereby invite you to deliver one of your very eloquent lectures on Temperance, at your earliest convenience. Signed, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, the Hon. George Hall, Abraham B-al, Alexander Campbell, D. G. W. P. S. of T., R. P. Shannon, W. P., W. A. Sudden, J. E. Wharton, and thirty two others. The Committee respectfully announce that this very able and eloquent man will deliver his thrilling oration on the *Drunkard's Progress*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 15 cents, at the door.

DR. ROBINSON RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES that by general request he will deliver his course of seven lectures on *Geology*, at the Odeon, 5th-st., near South 5th, Brooklyn, E. D., commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859. For particulars, see Brooklyn *Daily Times*. Tickets for the course, $1; lady and gentleman, $1 50; students and teachers, 60 cents; single tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the Odeon, and Foster's music store, No. 93 South 7th-st.

MONTALAMBERT IN 1831—WILL BE THE subject of a lecture given by Prof. C. FARRENI, from France, in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Classes in the French language from 3 to 5 P. M. at the same place.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1859, by Jno. Keynton. Subject—*The Speculative and the Truth.* To commence at 8 o clock. Doors open at 7. C. B. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

SIGNORA JESSIE WHITE MARIO WILL lecture on *Illustrious Italian Women*, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL CONTINUE her course of Lectures in Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject may be selected by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

The first annual meeting of this Association, "for the purpose of hearing the reports of the Treasurer and Board of Directors," will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from several friends of the Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. GEORGE R. BOWMAN, Recording Secretary.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Industrial Home Association No. 3, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. It is expected that all the members will attend, as business of the greatest importance will come before them. Those desirous of obtaining information in relation to their taxes can do so then. JOHN COMMERFORD, President. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M., and next WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, the subject of *Steam Fire Engines* will be discussed. Engineers and mechanics are earnestly requested to attend and help the discussion. Strangers are always welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE HOOSIER PREACHER.—THE ELOQUENT Dr. JACKSON, of Indiana, will preach EVERY EVENING this week, (except Saturday,) at 7½ o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Come hear him preach the Word of Truth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON SATURDAY, JAN. 15,
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH:

I.
THE SCOURING OF THE WHITE HORSE; Or, The Long Vacation Holiday of a London Clerk. By the author of "School Days at Rugby." With Illustrations by Richard Doyle. $1.

II.
ARAGO'S BIOGRAPHIES OF DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIFIC MEN. Translated by Admiral Smith, Baden Powell and Robert Grant. $1.

ALSO, IN A FEW DAYS:
THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF DOUGLAS JERROLD. By his son, Blanchard Jerrold. 1 vol., 16mo. $1.

READ REDMOND O'NEIL, BY J. F. SMITH; MINNIE, by Felix Stowe; THE WRECKERS, by M. J. Erryon, in the NEW-YORK PRESS.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 12 and 13,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

Seats for to-night's and to-morrow's operas may be had at the ticket offices and at the door.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Farewell appearance of
LABORDE, FORMES and POINSOT.
Only night of Meyerbeer's grand opera, in five acts, of
THE HUGUENOTS.
CARL FORMES in the celebrated character of Marcel.
POINSOT, LABORDE,
GHIONI, FLORENZA, TAMARO, COLETTI, WEINLICH, SOTO and DANSTAEDT.

The orchestra, including that of the stage, comprises seventy performers, under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.

THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
Part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE EN SCENE,
Fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera Houses, supported by two hundred persons, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
Entirely new properties and appointments, expressly got up for this remarkable work.

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,)
FAREWELL APPEARANCE in New-York of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
which is most positively the only time she can be heard in New-York, Mr. Ullman not having been able to obtain an extension of her contract, her services being imperatively required by Mr. Lumley early in April, at Her Majesty's Theatre.
The opera selected for this occasion is
LA TRAVIATA,
she having made in it her *debût* both in Europe and in this country, and established herself as the original Violetta.
It will be given with a most perfect cast,
Signor BRIGNOLI
appearing for the first time together with Piccolomini in this opera. The other rôles by Florenza, Muller, Dubreuil. Grand ballet in the second act, with Mlle. SOTO.
The sale of seats for Piccolomini's farewell night in New-York commences this morning.
On FRIDAY the opera season opens in Philadelphia.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THIRTEENTH WEEK AND UNABATED SUCCESS OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
THIS EVENING,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Asa Trenchard ....Jefferson Lieut. Vernon.......Levick
Lord Dundreary....Sothern Florence. Miss Laura Keene
Coyle...........Burnett Augusta.........Effie Germon
Abel Murcott.......Couldock Georgiana.....Mrs. Sothern
Binney.............Peters, Mary Meredith. Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington ....Miss Mary Wells
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrac. Miss McCarthy | Susan Twist.. Miss Honey
Supported by the strength of the company
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..............Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
MOLL PITCHER, OR THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN.
To be succeeded by
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
Concluding with the Drama of
ALARIC; Or, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
The entertainment will commence with
MAZEPPA.
To be followed by
WOMAN'S LOVE.
The whole terminating with
FOUR LOVERS.
Doors open at 6. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12,
The Grand National Drama of
PUTNAM.
Putnam...........................Mr. Closkey
Violetta............................Mme. Ponisi
To conclude with the Drama of
ST. MARY'S EVE.
Stage Manager.......................Mr. N. B. Clarke.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7¼ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
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GLORIOUS REVIVAL—CROWDED HOUSES.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. G. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.
OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,
Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,
A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

SACRED AND CLASSICAL CONCERT,
At the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Conducted by Professor William Berge, assisted by the following artists: Misses Hadley and Demarest; Messrs. Hubner, C. J. A. Werneke, C. Berge and Dr. Guilmette, and others from the Mendelssohn Union. Tickets to be procured from R. E. PETERSON, No. 144 Bowery; G. SIBELL, No. 20 Wall-st., and at the door on the evening.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
The CHECINI TROUPE of talented artists will commence a series of elegant and novel entertainments at the Palace Garden Pavilion on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th inst.
After which, performances every evening and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of MONS. CHECINI.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Those for the ensuing week will be as follows.
Monday Morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, Henry VIIIth.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, Othello.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, A Midsummer Night's Dream.
Friday Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, The Tempest.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced.
An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

THE ORATOREAN.—PROFESSORS BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS will give Concerts of Oratory and Music EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at the Cooper Institute, commencing Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, and in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, commencing Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Six songs and six recitations each evening, besides explanations of those Arts and Sciences: a series of intellectual entertainments—descriptive, sentimental, patriotic, tragical and comical. Single admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents, or 75 cents for a family of six; or six members of schools, or six of their teachers. See programme.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS, in a delightful variety of entertainments, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock TOM NODDY'S SECRET. Capt. Durand, little Ned Wren; Old Tom Noddy, Master Oliver Wren. SWISS MOUNTAINEERS. Rosetta, Little Martha; Trig, Little Ned. The Largest Woman Alive, Mrs. SHERWOOD, is still here. The famous AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY and a million of other curiosities to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.—Now on exhibition at No. 699 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California goldmines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

CALEDONIAN CLUB BALL.—THE SECOND annual ball of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at Niblo's Garden on SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. Robertson's celebrated band is engaged, Professor Macpherson floor director. The Committee guarantee that this will be the best ball of the season. Tickets $2 each, to be had at the door on the evening of the ball.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY—Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. Mr. J. PROCTOR'S 3d night. Benefit of the BOUXARY BALLET. VIRGINIUS. New Divertisement, and the romantic Ballet of GISELLE.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.
The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the
DUBUQUE EXPRESS AND HERALD,
The Oldest Paper in Iowa,
Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
It is published Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.
Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.
J. B. DORR, Proprietor.
Dubuque, Dec. 27, 1858.

GRIST MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Located on one of the most reliable streams in the vicinity of New-York; is very complete in its machinery, &c., and doing a profitable business. Full particulars on an interview. Address MILLER, Box 144 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

204 AND 206 AT R. H. MACY'S KID GLOVES, 50 cents.

SIXTH-AVENUE,
CORNER
OF
FOURTEENTH-STREET.

ALL OUR LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS
MARKED WAY
DOWN,
TO CLOSE.
Good ones, 6 cents; old price, 8 cents.
Good ones, 8 cents; old price, 10 cents.
Good ones, 10 cents; old price, 12½ cents.
Good ones, 12 cents; old price, 15 cents.
Good ones, 18 cents; old price, 25 cents.
Good ones, 21 cents; old price, 28 cents.
Good ones, 25 cents; old price, 31 cents.
Good ones, 34 cents; old price, 44 cents.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED
ALL LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Warranted all linen, 18c.; old price, 25c.
Warranted all linen, 21c.; old price, 28c.
Warranted all linen, 25c.; old price, 37c.
Warranted all linen, 31c.; old price, 42c.
Warranted all linen, 37c.; old price, 50c.
Warranted all linen, 47c.; old price, 62c.
LADIES, THESE
HANDKERCHIEFS
Are decidedly cheap, and all linen.
EVERY ARTICLE
MADE FROM WOOL
HAS BEEN REDUCED IN PRICE,
To make a final clearing out.
R. H. MACY.

204 and 206 SIXTH AVENUE, corner 14th-st.

SAFETY! COMFORT!! AND ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is Stamped with the Trade Mark of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, on Monday, Jan. 10,
AT RETAIL,
1,000 pieces SHIRTING LINENS, from
from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
These goods are very much under price.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have Letters Patent of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.

Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.

The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:

Douglas & Sherwood,	Wallace & Sons,
J. Wilcox & Co.,	J. P. Moran & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson,	Frost & Co.,
Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co.,	Samuel H. Doughty,
Osborn & Cheeseman,	D. M. Bassett & Co.,
Downs & Bassett,	M. Donnelly & Co.,
Hayden & Harrison,	O. H. Barnard,
Chas. A. Postley,	Wm. Blackington, Agent,
Joseph W. Bradley,	F. Hull & Co.
W. H. Reed & Co.,	

OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, &C., &C.
ILLUSION GOODS,
consisting of Capes, Berthas, Sleeves, Glove tops, &c., of our own elegant styles and manufacture. Also, Dress caps, Head dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., &c. A beautiful assortment of the above goods now on hand, or made to order at short notice and at reasonable prices. Also, just received, some beautiful Point Lace and Honiton sets of Collars, at very low prices.
D. CLARK, No. 643 Broadway.
Orders received and promptly executed for Trees, Plants, Bouquets and Baskets of Flowers, from the nurseries and green-houses of D. CLARK, Bloomingdale.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET LINING CO.,
Having greatly increased their facilities for the manufacture of Carpet Lining, Milinette Wadding and Cotton Batting, are now prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 448 Water-st., New-York.
N. B.—Samples on exhibition and orders received at the American Union Fair, No. 620 Broadway.

WET LINEN, WET SHEETING,
SHIRTINGS, DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLES, TOWELS, &c.,
at No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.
T. M. JAMES
will open, this day, a large lot of the above goods, which will be sold greatly below the cost of manufacturing.

WET SILKS! WET SILKS!!
Heavy Black Silk, at 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per yard, worth 7s. and 8s., at T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS TAKE NOTICE.
You can buy Table Damask, Toweling, Sheeting, Shirting, &c., for about one half the usual prices, only damaged by water, at T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

FINE FRENCH BRILLANTES,
only 12½ cents per yard,
slightly wet.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SELLING OFF AT WHAT THEY WILL BRING, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.
Immense bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.
A lot of collars at less than half price.

SKELETON SKIRTS—OF ALL VARIETIES, from misses' 3 springs to ladies' 30 springs, at prices from 25 cents to $4. Special attention is invited to a new patent adjustable bustle, highly recommended for its simplicity, correctness and elegance. Miss HARWOOD, (late Frost & Co.,) No. 459 Broadway.

DRY GOODS NEWLY IMPORTED.—A large assortment of White Jaconets, Cambric Muslins, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Toilet Quilts, Table Covers, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable capes, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new quadrille of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter term commences Jan. 6. Pupils can be received at any time. This institution furnishes superior advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors from New-York City attend regularly. The comforts of home are liberally provided. Catalogues may be had at Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE may be relied upon for supplying competent teachers and governesses for schools and families. Refer to Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, the Rev. T. Thayer, D. D., Newport, R. I. Philadelphia Branch Office, No. 136 South 3d st.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES for instruction in Pianoforte-playing, will open TUESDAY, Jan. 18, at No. 701 Broadway over C. Breusing's Music Store. Pupils apply at C. Breusing's where a full prospectus may be had. Mr. Goldbeck receives applicants every Tuesday and Friday from 1 to 2 o'clock in the class-room.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

FOUR OR FIVE LADIES, AND THE SAME number of gentlemen, can be admitted, if they apply this week, into S. WOOD, Jr.'s, Department of Landscape Drawing from Nature, at No. 231 6th av. This system, with which all are delighted, is completely mastered in 20 lessons.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education, as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
It is the best piano-forte which exists, and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
Opposite the Park.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Repaired in the best manner,
By the finest London and Geneva workmen,
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

TWO NEW AND ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, one with four large round corners, carved legs and pearl keys, with full metallic plate and all the latest improvements, a great bargain for cash; or a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th-st.; also, a good rosewood piano for $90.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY- finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Ladd's pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

HUNTER-WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—NOTICE.—The Bread Tickets issued by this Society will be redeemed subsequent to this date, Jan. 12, by CHARLES T. GOODWIN, at his several dépôts designated upon the new tickets, and by CHAS. CONDER, at his bakery, No. 34 Carmine-st. The Society will not be responsible for tickets redeemed by any other parties than the above named. W. S. TISDALE, Treasurer. S. Lee Perkins, Secretary.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. 85 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use.* Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 297 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed in slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILL, West Worthington, Mass.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam-engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12-inch cylinder, 4-feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st. T. O. LEROY & CO.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, cheap, a full and complete set of Tools, Forge, Lathes, Draw benches, Engines, &c. Apply at No. 22 Coenties-slip, of GEO. WALSH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 128 Greenwich-st., near Laight-st. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one, as cook, has lived 4 years in her present situation—the other, as waitress and chamber-maid; can be seen at their present employers, No. 24 West 14th-st.; they leave in consequence of the family going to Europe.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced and respectable woman, as cook and laundress in a private family; is an excellent family baker; has the best City reference from her last employer. Enquire at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, who is a first-rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; is fully competent; is willing to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen till suited, by applying at the store No. 511 6th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion to cook wash and iron, or to do housework; is a thorough cook and baker, and a first-class laundress, neat, obliging and willing to please. Moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 255 9th-av., near 26th-st., in the basement. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation in a family to take the charge of clothing and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, until the 22d inst., at the bookstore No. 223 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH GOOD references, a situation in the City or country, to do general housework, or plain cooking, washing and ironing; she is an experienced and trustworthy servant, able and willing to work. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of high respectability as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference given. Call at the drug store corner of Broadway and 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a small private family. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress wishes employment by the day, week or month; is a Protestant. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 West 29th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation in a genteel family; is an excellent cooker of meats and pastry. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a lady of experience, who is willing to make herself generally useful. References given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of sober and industrious habits, (a Protestant) as cook. She is also a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 31 Hamilton-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own house, a few gentlemen's or families' washings; terms cheap. Apply or address at No. 273 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and fine washer, or would go as laundress; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 125 Greenwich-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND pleasant disposition wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Unexceptionable references given and required. Please address, giving full name, Miss M., Box No. 658 New-York Post-Office.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY KIND of other servants, can always be had at No. 13 Bible House 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. German and French cooks, chambermaids, nurses, lady's maids and governesses are on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man 28 years of age, who thoroughly understands his business, the care and management of a greenhouse, grapery, ornamental shrubbery, &c.; also, the management of a farm and the care of stock and horses; can make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; wages not much object for the Winter, but wants fair wages in the Spring; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, or No. 9 John-st., seed-store, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST AND STEADY PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a thorough coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good gardener; willing to work and to make himself useful; wages no object; has 4 years' reference from his last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young Englishman. Good City references as to capability. Would be willing to make himself useful. Address J. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as bartender, or can feed a press in printing office; has no objection to either; can procure the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man, with good City and country reference, and can be well recommended; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom in a private family; can give the best of City reference as to capability and carefulness. Apply at Mr. LOWDEN'S, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for three days; or address D. Box 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a dry goods jobbing-house; salary not so much an object as to learn the business. Address W. H. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as receiving and shipping clerk, or any active situation in a wholesale house. Good reference as to honesty and capability. Address H. M., *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF SELeuze and Dumas, of Paris—is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD CARD-PLATE ENGRAVER, one who well understands his business and is a good practical letterer, may get good wages and steady employment by writing and sending samples of work to HARRY E. PEARL, Albany, N. Y.

A BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHing Store, to go on errands, &c. One who is honest, industrious and capable, and can write a good hand, may obtain a good and permanent situation. One living with his parents preferred. Address in own hand writing, with references and salary expected, L. M., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. No others need apply. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age and references, A. H. N., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

CHORISTER WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE Episcopal Church, who sings bass, and reads music readily, for a small free church. Quality of voice more regarded than quantity. Stipend $50 per annum. Inquire of MATHEWS & CLASBACK, Broadway and 8th-st., New-York.

WANTED—AS WAITER, AN INTELLIGENT Protestant woman who understands her business. Apply on Thursday at 37 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his wife, in a genteel private family; two rooms, as sitting and bedroom, in a pleasant neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., and 10th and 20th sts. Terms must be reasonable, and references will be given and required. Address M. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, a religious one preferred, by a gentleman and his wife and child 2 years of age. Partial board for the gentleman and full for the lady, not above 14th-st., on the west side of the town; would be of but little trouble, and expect to pay a moderate price; unexceptionable references given. Address L. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, for two days.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A small hall bedroom, neatly furnished, without board, to a respectable single man. Rent, $3 per month. Location near Bowery and Grand-st. Address X., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM IN A QUIET, RESPECTAble family, by a widow without children, between Broome and 20th sts.; the best of City references. Address R. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO LET—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEMAN in East 13th-st., between 5th av. and University-place. For particulars apply at No. 65 East 13th-st., Episcopal Tract Society's Store.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.
The yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (corner of 9th-av. and 14th-st., foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, foot of Hubert-st., North River, and at the office corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., Brooklyn) are still delivering their family coal at the old price of $4 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Cargo orders taken at No. 92 William-st. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 15th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 60 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to three per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.
Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.
Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Luke,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woode.	

THIS IS TO CAUTION ALL PERSONS against purchasing or discounting any of the following described promissory notes, made by the subscriber, as he claims he has a good defence to the same, which he intends to make if the collection of the same is attempted to be enforced:
One note of two thousand five hundred and sixty-two 50-100 dollars, ($2,562, 50,) payable to the order of S. Manning; two notes of five hundred and twelve 50-100 dollars, ($512 50) each; two notes of one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) each the last four notes payable to my order, and indorsed by me. All the above notes are dated New-York, August 20th, 1858. Also one note of one thousand dollars, ($1,000) and one of two thousand dollars, ($2,000) payable to the order of A. S. Jerome, and dated Boston, Nov. 1st, 1858.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1859. F. H. NORTH.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William st., New-York.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order.
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
Transfer books closed from date till after the election.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES. } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF THE FIRST respectability wishes the loan of $100 for a limited period; unexceptionable references with good security. Any willing to comply with the above request, address INDUSTRY, Madison-square Post-Office for 3 days.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859. }
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand inst. JAMES E. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, JAN. 6, 1859.—Offices No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., January 5, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, Jan 1, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, on the 31st ult., a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on the 10th instant, and to those at the North on the 17th idem, at the Chemical Bank in New York.
THOS. LAYTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their stockholders a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1859. }
DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1859.—A Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after the 15th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Nassau st., Jan. 6, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.
ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON,
Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF EDWIN J. FOSTER, late partner in the firm of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., of New-York, ceases this day.
The undersigned will continue the business under the same name and style.
ALEX. DUTHIL.
VICTOR FAISANT,
GEORGE W. BANCKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.
GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Publishing and Bookselling business, and the style of the firm will be in future DELISSER & PROCTER.
R. L. DELISSER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859. F. P. PROCTER.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

THE FIRM OF HENRY HEBBARD & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by JOHN POLHAMUS, their successor, at Nos. 203 and 205 Centre-st.
HENRY HEBBARD,
JOHN POLHAMUS.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween Attila J. Kelemen and Asa Sternberg was dissolved on Jan. 5 inst., by the withdrawal of Dr. Sternberg from said firm. The business (that of Physician and Surgeon) will be continued by the subscriber, at the same place, No. 9 Perry-st., New-York.
Dr. ATTILA J. KELEMEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BRADSHAW & DAVIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by A. BRADSHAW, at No. 183 West-st., up stairs. A. BRADSHAW.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859. JOHN L. DAVIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADMITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.
ALLEN, HAZEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-ST.—By order of the Superior Court, FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable property known as Nos. 146, 148, 150 and 152 Church-st., between Worth and Leonard sts. Maps at the office of the auctioneer No. 23 Wall-st., corner Broad.
JOHN L. MASON, Referee.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 33 Cortlandt-st., the stock of a jobber retiring from business. The goods are in good condition and very desirable. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at Auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. A prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATtel Mortgage, I will expose for sale at public vendue on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 1,964 3d-av., between 126th and 127th sts., Harlem, the contents of a Millinery Store, consisting of ladies' and children's hats, flowers, feathers, trimmings, velvets, thread, cotton, buttons, ladies' and children's stockings, hat-stand, counters, cases, fixtures, &c., &c.
J. R. FARRINGTON, Att'y. for Mortgagee.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 49th-st.
On 5th-av. and 50th-st.
On 5th-av. and 53d-st.
On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 62d and 63d sts.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th-av. and 45th and 46th sts.
On 5th-av. and 96th-st.
On 5th-av. and 65th-st.
On 5th-av. and 105th and 106th sts.
ALSO,
On 8th-av. and 71st and 72d sts.
Plot on Broadway. The above are in plots from 2 to 50 lots.
Several plots of lots on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 62d, 58th, 76th, 77th, 63d, 85th, 86th, 96th and 99th sts., between 4th and 9th avs. Apply to JACOB S. BAKER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIate possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Cleve-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden too's, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A DWELLING in this City, the well-known residence "Locust Grove," one mile below Greenbush, opposite Albany, with 135 acres of land under fine cultivation, well adapted to gardening, fruit, &c.; has fine orchard, grapes, strawberries, flowers, shrubbery, &c. The mansion is three stories, 40x50, with necessary out buildings, by
R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE.—TO LEASE, OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, a very desirable 1½-story double cottage, containing 12 rooms, situated on Main-st., in the pleasantest part of the Village of Orange, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the Dépôt. Large garden, with a great variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real-estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE FOUR-story brick building, one of the best corners for a grocery store in this city, will be let or leased to a good tenant on reasonable terms; situated on the N. E. corner of Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st. Also, a few small cottages in good locations for sale on easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale his country residence, situated on Propect-st., Orange, N. J. House, 34 by 34 feet; lot, 200 by 750. Stable and out-houses convenient; house furniture; cow-house, wagons sleigh, harness, &c., &c., all in a lump, and at a bargain. GEO. R. DOWNING, JR.,
Office, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERty in this City, a farm of 247 acres, at Binghamton, on the Erie Railroad; has two dwellings, and is well divided into lots, clearing and timber; one of the best farming districts in the State. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 17 William-st.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVeral fine parcels of lots on 75th, 76th and 77th sts., near the 5th-av. Also the entire front on 5th av., fronting the Park, in one of the finest locations about the Park. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1. J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs, built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 52 Essex-st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x200. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—VALUABLE STORE property for sale, and but little money wanted.
Store on Warren st., pays 20 per cent. Also one on Fulton-st., and two on Walker-st.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR AN Insurance Company, located in the vicinity of Wall-st., or Broadway adjacent thereto; a high basement or first floor desired. Address UNDERWRITER, New-York City Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT, AT a great bargain. It is pleasantly situated on 40th-st., between the 4th and Lexington avs. Terms easy. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE—WANTED TO HIRE FROM 1st March, within 15 miles of the City; Westchester preferred. Address P. L., Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK-FRONT house No. 180 East 21st-st.; three rooms deep all the way up with all the modern improvements. Price low. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of buying, a small house, with about an acre of land, near the City, and accessible by railroad. Long Island preferred. Address T. W., Box No. 744, Post-Office.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED AS a piano wareroom, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; possession immediately if desired. Pianos for sale very low.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with gas, at No. 169 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, NEW STYLES, $3 50.—Children's Bedsteads, with sides, something new. Rocking, swinging and folding Cribs, in great variety. Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tables, Children's Chairs, &c. Mattresses, of all kinds, and of the best quality, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO. No. 600 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.
The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers are prepared to issue passage certificates to those who wish to send for their friends to have them brought out in any of the ships of this unequaled line of packets at the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.
Sight drafts for any amount, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112
Second Cabin Passage........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30 including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
First-class Cabin Passage........$15
Deck passage........6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala........	$26	To Columbia, S. C........	$20
To Atlanta, Ga........	23	To Jacksonville, Fla........	21
To Augusta, Ga........	20	To Pilatka, Fla........	23

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. J. CONDE, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for Chairs, Desks and Settees, necessary to furnish the new Primary School-house in Horatio-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the interest of the public to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, JOHN KENNARD, WM. E. BEARDSLEY. } Committee.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by James Davis, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858.
JAMES DAVIS,
The Administrator of Charles Cox, deceased.
d29-1aw6wW RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 1aw6mW*

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:00 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:50 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. A. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 4; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.
Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.
We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERsigned, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved securities; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

$5,000. WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, with this amount, in a safe and profitable business, established for the last twelve years. This is a superior opportunity for any man seeking investment with reliable parties making money. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 12, *Times* Office, with full name.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY—$250 REWARD.—THE SUBscriber's store was entered sometime on Friday night, 7th inst., and 550 pounds of sewing silk, mostly black, was stolen. The silk was taken from the cases, and carried off loose in half-pound bundles rolled up in pink papers. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of all the property, or in proportion to the quantity found.
E. H. ARNOLD, No. 190 Fulton-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 6,295 FOR FIVE (5) shares of Panama Railroad Stock, in the name of MARIA C. AMMEN. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as transfer of the same has been stopped and application made for a new certificate.

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its modus operandi is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty; or, Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the sexual system effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE,
No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Dépôt No. 104 South 10th st., Philadelphia, Penn.
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A JEWEL OF GREAT PRICE IS A REMEDY that will not only prevent but inevitably cure CONSUMPTION even in its *worst stages*. ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT is that marvellous compound; it is composed of an assorted selection of blossoms and herbs found upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, gathered, prepared, and imported at great cost, and now first generally made known through the columns of the press, for the benefit of all who suffer from any species of *Chest disease*. It is both portable and palatable, as well as *sure* and *certain* in all inflammatory affections of the coating and cellular tissues of the lungs and respiratory organs. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $3, $5 and $9 each respectively, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 135 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock, gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,142 Post-Office, New-York. N. B.—A considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Parcels sent by express to any part of the United States or Canada.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE—And with little or no pain, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 575 Broadway. Dr. BLAKE having had twelve years' experience in the treatment of Cancers, Wens and Tumors, requests those who are thus afflicted to call and get a pamphlet, stating particulars. No cancer pronounced cured by his remedy has returned. The application for destroying the cancer varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Advice free of charge. The remedy is purely vegetable. Office hours from 10 to 3 daily.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER.—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THERON R. BUTLER, JOHN R. CECIL, SILAS RAWSON, against M. M. BUZZARD and JARVIS CLEMENT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 21, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint of the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty six cents, with interest from the 28th day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 21, 1858. FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
d29 1aw6wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.
n10-1w10wW*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DIScharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PETER M. CARMICHAEL, of the city of Albany, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER, insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 29, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 14th day of March, 1859, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.
d29-1aw10wW.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF LONG Breed Canaries at No. 79 West 13th-st.

THE LABORERS RETURNED FROM CUBA.

They Apply to the Mayor for Redress---Further Details of the Expedition---Americans Imprisoned by the Spanish Authorities.

FRESH ARRIVALS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Americans just from Cuba, whose presence there has given rise to such frightful rumors of revolution and fillibustering, and whose return was announced in THE TIMES on Monday, yesterday appeared at the Mayor's office, told their story, and asked for assistance. One of their number made the following affidavit. We have already published a succinct narrative of the adventures of which the details are here given:

City and County of New-York, ss.—John T. Joyce being duly sworn, says that he is now stopping at No. 77 Washington street; that about the 13th of November last there was published an advertisement in the New-York *Sun*, a newspaper published in this city, to the effect that there were two hundred laborers wanted to work on a railroad in the Island of Cuba, and that the wages would be $20 a month and found, passage free, and for further particulars to apply at Capt. Gordon's office in West street; deponent went there and found at that time two other persons who engaged to go, and deponent also engaged with said Gordon for the terms as stated in said advertisement; deponent started on the 17th of November last for the Island of Cuba in the bark *Linda Stewart*, bound to St. Jago de Cuba; deponent further says that the engagement he entered into with Gordon was for six months; deponent found about a hundred and thirty-five other persons on board the bark, who had been shipped as laborers on this railroad, and who, as he was informed, had entered into a similar contract with said Gordon; some of these, when they saw how it was likely that they would be treated on the passage, endeavored to escape by leaving by the steamer that took them out to the bark where she was anchored in the stream; two of them particularly who thus endeavored to escape were sought to be compelled to go on board the bark by Capt. Gordon, Mr. Tenight and a policeman who accompanied them; these men escaped; one of them took off his coat and vest and shoes and threatened that he would jump overboard and swim to a schooner in the vicinity, if he was not permitted to return to his wife and family; another tried to get away but was forced back and was proffered money by said Capt. Gordon to keep silence; after the passengers got on board they had neither bed nor bedding, and had nothing to lie on but the bare boards; it was extremely cold at the time of leaving, and they were huddled down in the steerage and hold more like a collection of swine than human beings; the fare of the passengers was of the coarest character, consisting of biscuit and salt junk; the coffee served out was not fit to drink; the rations of potatoes were so small as hardly to give a taste, and the supply of food of all kinds was so scanty that some of the passengers hardly obtained enough to satisfy the cravings of nature; the hold also had so noxious a smell that the passengers were sickened by it, and some could not endure it and slept on the deck in preference; some of the passengers also, who were taken sick by the treatment and the quality of food, laid in the hold and did not receive any medical attendance, which was due to them according to the contract; deponent is informed that one of the passengers is now lying in Philadelphia at the point of death, in consequence of the hardships and neglect suffered by him on the passage; deponent further says that before landing at St. Jago the passengers went to Tenight, who was represented as the agent of the contractors, Dalton & Co., wanting to have an understanding with him previous to landing; Mr. Tenight said that he could say nothing until he saw Dalton; the passengers were landed on the 28th of November last, and were transported immediately to that portion of the railroad where the contractor had determined to commence work; the next morning the hands were requested to go to work, but they refused to do so until Dalton, the contractor, should sign the agreement made by and with the men in New-York, at which he seemed to be offended, and said his word was sufficient, and he would stand by any agreement made in New-York; the men then suspected foul play or trickery, and determined among themselves none should go to work until Mr. Dalton would give them their agreement in writing; after this was known to Dalton he caused to be read to the men a contract different from that made in New-York, which was to the surprise of all; this contract provided for the payment of 75 cents per day, and bound the laborers for twelve months in place of six months; it also said that the laborers should pay for bed and bedding, and should pay board for the days they were idle at the rate, as deponent believes, of a dollar a day; the men refused to work under this contract, protesting they had never seen or made such an agreement; Dalton then insulted the men and threatened he would make the men work in chains, and used the vilest language towards the laborers; the men said that he might do so if he could, and that they would appeal to the American Consul for justice; in answer to this he said the Consul could do nothing; he then threatened to starve the men into submission, and reduced the men to two meals a day, these two meals being scarcely sufficient for one in quantity; after putting this in execution, the men marched into the city of St. Jago, with the intention of laying their complaints before the Consul and local Governor of the place; after getting in the city, they were met by some of the local officers and ordered to return to the suburbs; there the official interpreter met them and ordered them to return to the place whence they had come, and to commit their grievances to paper and send it into the Governor by four men to be selected from their number; the laborers asked if these men would be secure from arrest; the Chief of the Police, through the interpreter, assured the men that the four deputies from their number would be free from arrest; four men then went at this time to the Governor of the city, and the answer was, after hearing their complaint, that he would consider the matter and send an answer, and that during the interval the men should remain quiet and receive their full rations; the men, however, did not receive their full rations; on the committee of four were two Spanish boys who shipped in New-York; after the answer was received, as stated above, another committee of two about two days thereafter was sent for by one of the officers of police, with the message that the Governor wanted to see them; two of the laborers then went; these two bore a petition in writing, signed by all the men, to the Governor and the American Consul; they went in, and when they came to the Governor's apartment one of the officers, as deponent is informed, went in to see the Governor, as he stated, and returned almost immediately with what he called the Governor's decision that they should be imprisoned; the two men were imprisoned without seeing the Governor, and the following day the men whom they represented were informed at first that they were detained as witnesses, and then that they were imprisoned for contempt of Court; during all this time Dalton would try to induce the men to go to work; the Police did not allow the men to go into the City, and they were kept in ignorance of what was going on; day after day men were sent for, apparently to give their testimony, but on arriving at the city they were imprisoned, with the exception of one or two who went into the city to see what had become of their companions, and were arrested; the decision of the Governor was finally announced, and that all would have to be sent back to the United States, except those who gave their nativity as being born in Ireland; many of these claim to be American citizens and long residents of New-York; in pursuance of this decision, deponent and thirty others came back on board the *Julia M. Hallock*; we left on the 17th of December last the port of St. Jago de Cuba, and left in prison about seventeen of our companions, and left on the work all those who refused to work under the contract that Dalton had read to them, with the exception of those sent on with deponent and those in prison; the Americans, Germans, French and Polanders were sent on, with the exception of two or three Americans in prison, and several on the work, who used all their endeavors to come, but were prevented; the English and Scotch were to be sent on afterwards; deponent left those who gave themselves out as natives of Ireland on the work, and understood that they would be detained; deponent and his companions have received nothing from Dalton or Capt. Gordon, or any of the agents of the contractors, for their lost time and the many inconveniences and hardships they have endured; deponent and his companions promised their fellow-workmen who are in prison and detained on the work that they would lay the case, on their arrival, before the Mayor of New-York, and depend on his humanity to gain their liberation from their present unhappy and destitute situation; deponent also says that the majority of those who arrived by the *Julia M. Hallock* are entirely penniless, and at a distance from their friends and families.

JOHN F. JOYCE.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1859.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The companions of the deponent in this affidavit say every word of it is true. One of them, named MICHAEL MCCORMICK, asserts that Gen. NYE was instrumental in connecting him and some of his comrades with the expedition. Capt. COULTER, of the Twenty-second Precinct, he says, spoke to him first on the subject, and asked him if he could not obtain men to go to Cuba and assist in the construction of a railroad there, saying that Gen. NYE had asked him to make inquiry. Afterwards, MCCORMICK says, Gen. NYE in his presence at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, unfolded to Capt. COULTER the inducements held forth to those who desired to join the enterprise, and he (MCCORMICK) was directed to call on WM. S. MCCOMB, Esq., lawyer, at No. 22 William-street; MCCOMB gave him a note to STEPHEN GORDON, and with the latter, the bargain was made; GORDON asked him for a fee of $1, saying that each man who was engaged paid him that sum; but MCCORMICK would not pay it, and GORDON remarked with a smile that he would make Gen. NYE pay it. This GORDON is a well-known ticket-dealer, and his place of business was until recently at No. 109 West-street. The returned "fillibusters,"—as some of our cotemporaries before their return styled them,—are most of them in a destitute condition. They express their gratitude for the kindness extended to them on their voyage home by Capt. CLARK, who might have landed them at any point within the United States without bringing them to this port, had he seen fit to. The Mayor submitted their case to ADDISON SANDFORD, Esq., a lawyer, who advised them that they could recover in a civil suit for the loss of time and their wages, but that those who had deceived them could not be prosecuted criminally.

The case of those who are still detained in prison in Cuba will be laid before the President of the United States, with a view to obtaining their release and indemnification.

Sixty more of the duped laborers arrived at Philadelphia at 4 P. M. Saturday, in the schooner *Ella Reid*, which left San Jago de Cuba on the 24th ult. Her passengers previous to their embarkation were imprisoned in the calaboose at San Jago. Two of them were in prison 17 days and the rest seven days. They were all confined in one narrow dungeon, which, one of their number says,—perhaps it should be taken "with a grain of salt,"—was only 12 feet square, so that they were piled on to each other in layers. Afterwards they were accommodated more commodiously, and when only eleven occupied this dungeon it was found that there was barely room for them all to sleep side by side on the floor—the floor of brick, and the dungeon damp and cheerless. The vessel in which they returned, they say, was exceedingly filthy and inconvenient; one of their number died of black vomit three days before they reached port, and was thrown overboard five minutes after the breath left his body. His name was JOHN MCCABE. Three more were sent to the Hospital after their arrival, one of them with the same disease. Four of the passengers by the *Ella Reid* came to this City on Sunday; the rest are still in Philadelphia. Most of them are either English or Scotch.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN EUROPE.

Further Criticisms of the Press.

What They Think of it in France.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, Dec. 22.

Care must be taken not to exaggerate the import of a Message of the President of the United States. To appreciate it exactly, it is well not only to examine closely the nature of the document itself, but also to take into the reckoning the circumstances with which the author is surrounded. A simple and impartial statement of the affairs of the Republic would be received by us without distrust, and accepted without restriction. But if, in the guise of a Presidential Message, we are to recognize a special pleading, a defence purely personal; if the truth strikes as not wholly revealed; if, especially, he affects certain tempting aggressive virtues, and so seems to anticipate the future; if, finally, the President who signs it is entering upon the last period of his temporary power—are we not authorized to decline accepting it in a liberal sense, and to suspect that he expresses the thought and wishes of an individual, rather than the real will of a people?

Such, it strikes us, is the impression to be produced by the Message presented, upon the 6th of this month, to the Congress of the United States, and of which we reproduce the most interesting, if not the most solid part, for the benefit of European readers. Mr. BUCHANAN has reached the end of the earlier half of his Presidency; new ambitions are stirring, not immediately around him, but rather beyond his influence; it is safe to say that the future has already ceased to be his, and that other hands than his own have seized in advance the thread of affairs. Moreover, he has been so fiercely assailed, old partisans even have abandoned him with so much violence, that he cannot help feeling, and indeed confessing, the necessity of defending and reconstructing his compromised popularity. It is for this reason he has been led to discuss anew, at such great length, and at so much detail, that miserable business of Kansas, which has been his chief stumbling-block, and over which, perhaps, he would have been more shrewd to have passed lightly. It is thus, also, he represents "the authority of the Constitution and laws as entirely reestablished among the Mormons, and peace as reigning over the whole extent of territory inhabited by those rebels; while the Report of the Secretary of War, which accompanies the Message, does not dissimulate that they are still in "a state of insubordination," and that their factious disposition will long render the presence of the Federal troops necessary in Utah. Mr. BUCHANAN abstains, in the same spirit, from referring to the difficulties which must necessarily arise from the religious and political constitution of the polygamist sectaries.

It is, doubtless, to regain the sympathies of the least judicious portion of the American public, and to recover the popular liking secured for him by the Ostend Manifesto, that Mr. BUCHANAN has undertaken to recapitulate, and even to exaggerate, the griefs of the Union at the hands of Spain and the feeble States of Central America. He had courageously thundered against the fillibusters and their enterprises; he had in lofty words stigmatized as barbarous and unworthy of the great Republic such irregular means of aggrandizement. He had not, nevertheless, renounced the idea of extending the dominion of the United States over Mexico, Panama and Cuba. He knew that an honest diplomacy would not be at a loss to discover pretexts of legitimate aggression, and it is to comfort in his own way the friends of the fillibusters, the partisans of the Monroe doctrine, that Mr. BUCHANAN plunges so awkwardly into this vigorous assault upon Spain, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, New-Granada and Paraguay.

Great Britain itself, although treated with infinitely greater respect, receives a sort of significant warning. He is prodigal of eulogies upon the moderation and good sense which she exhibited on the business of the cruisers and upon her definite abandonment of the right of visitation; but there is still left to regulate the Central American question. England thereon hastens to act in the sense of the interpretation given to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the United States; while the latter are impatient to arrive at a definite arrangement, "which shall efface the past vestiges of misunderstanding between the two countries."

In regard to this interminable and serious difficulty of Central America, the Message teaches us nothing not already a hundred times repeated by the Government of the United States. There are the same considerations so often presented as to the special importance of the freedom of interoceanic transit to the inhabitants and commerce of North America. All nations are interested in the free enjoyment of this invaluable path, which shortens the marine distance between the continents of Europe and Asia; but, for the United States, it is of superior importance, since it constitutes a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. As to the States which this same route traverses, they are of comparatively slight interest. Mr. BUCHANAN, nevertheless, recognizes and desires to respect their rights of sovereignty. What he demands is the security constantly maintained and guaranteed to all nations of this open passage. "The neutrality and protection of this transit for the common use of all nations;"—this, nothing more and nothing less, is what the United States require.

We can only applaud this programme. Restricted within these limits, the ambition of the United States is at once legitimate and honorable. But if we weakly believe that they wish "nothing less," should we be equally sure they wish "nothing more?" Mr. BUCHANAN affirms it, and yet he presently after states a demand which may well excite our distrust. According to him the political condition of Nicaragua offers no guarantee of order and security. Then, who should protect American citizens and their merchandise in their passage across this State, if not the troops of the United States? This idea had already been broached in a Convention which Nicaragua could not be brought to approve, fearing that a stipulation of this character would put it at the mercy of a foreign intervention.

What the President has not been able to obtain directly from Nicaragua, he expects from Congress; he "recommends instantly" to that body "to authorize the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the life and property of American citizens traveling upon this route." In other words, Mr. BUCHANAN urges the United States to intervene singly, and in a military sense, in Nicaragua against the will of Nicaragua. What then must become of that neutrality of which he had just spoken, and which he desires in the favor and common interest of all nations?

This is not all. The President demands an analogous authority to employ the military and naval forces of the Republic on the Panama and Tehuantepec routes. Then he insists on a series of obscure grievances, of doubtful validity, for which the United States has to demand reparation from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. If, "after a brief delay," those two little States shall not yield to the demands of the powerful Republic, there will remain to the latter "no other course than to adopt such measures as shall be necessary." Against the government of New-Granada that of Washington has also "subjects of complaint of long standing," and others of a more recent origin. New-Granada may be assured that Mr. BUCHANAN is not disposed to act towards her with the same rigor he reserves for Costa Rica and Nicaragua; nor the same he visits upon Paraguay, who now awaits the arrival at her ports of a fleet, empowered to demand "a prompt and spontaneous reparation of her wrongs toward the United States."

In view of these demands, and of these threats, uttered in a tone so imperious, can we avoid doubting whether Mr. BUCHANAN entertains any very earnest desire to establish in Central America an absolute neutrality under the guarantee of several nations? Does not his aggressive policy conflict with his protestations of a disinterested seeking for peace? And will England lend her adhesion to this new and practical interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty?

There is something pleasant in Mr. BUCHANAN's way of presenting the necessity which compels the United States to occupy with an army the Mexican provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua. The picture he draws of the disorders and dissensions which afflict that beautiful land is, unhappily, too faithful; but is it well for the President of the United States to protest his respect for "the integrity of the territory" of Mexico in the same Message in which he recommends a protectorate or rather the confiscation of those two provinces? He pretends that certain American citizens have established against Mexico reclamations amounting to ten millions of dollars; but, yielding to the just reflection that "the Mexican Republic is bare of every pecuniary resource," he declares that to exact the immediate payment of that sum is not his design. He also expresses the hope, in case the Liberal Party get the upper hand, that justice will be done to American citizens. It is not as a guarantee of this debt that the President wishes to occupy a portion of the Mexican Territory: it is only with a view to repressing the anarchy and violence which prevail on that distant frontier. These disorders obstruct the colonization of the new Federal Territory of Arizona, adjoining that frontier, and the transit of the Overland Mail to California must be efficiently protected. By invoking these two motives Mr. BUCHANAN justifies his proposal of "a temporary protectorate over Sonora and Chihuahua." But is it not singular to hear him say presently after, that the situation of Arizona itself is deplorable; that that Territory "is without Government, without laws, without a regular administration of justice;" that "murder and other crimes are committed with impunity?" The Message asserts that the California Mail passes "close to the Mexican frontier through the entire length of Arizona." It would accordingly seem to us the most logical course to simply send Federal troops into the Federal Territory that is so ill-governed, so inadequately protected, and we can see no necessity for them to violate the frontier.

With respect to Spain, and particularly with regard to Cuba, it is so clear as to render commentary superfluous. The Island of Cuba ought to belong to the United States, because it commands the mouth of the Mississippi; because its commerce with the United States augments yearly; because it is the only market still open for the importation of slaves. The American Government is obliged, at a great expense, to maintain a naval force on the Coast of Africa to arrest the negroes shipped to Cuba; a supervision affording endless opportunities of collision with England; and, by reason of Cuba, the shores of Africa are closed to civilization. It is therefore in the interest of universal peace, and, above all, of peace between the United States and Spain—in the interest of commerce, of humanity, of civilization—that Cuba should pass into the hands of the Republic. Mr. BUCHANAN asks Spain to sell him this beautiful possession, and Congress to vote him the sum to be paid at the moment of signing the treaty of purchase. But will this purchase be made? Is it to be believed that Spain will accede to it?

Such is the programme of external politics traced in the Message of Mr. BUCHANAN. Will it obtain the sanction of Congress? Will it satisfy the country? We do not pretend to foretell. One thing is sure—namely, that from the day of its appearance it has been the object of the sharpest criticisms on the part of a considerable number of New-York and Washington journals. For its own sake it does not appear to us that America ought to yield to the rash suggestions of Mr. BUCHANAN and adopt that system of indefinite extension which the wisest and most far-seeing of intellects condemn. We are only indirectly interested in the American policy of the United States, with whom the relations of France "continue to be of the most friendly character," as the Message properly says. But we believe that there is more of danger than of benefit in the application of the doctrines asserted by Mr. BUCHANAN. And that is the reason why, in the absence of proof to the contrary, we prefer to see in the actual Message the expression of an individual idea, rather than a manifesto unanimously approved by the national sentiment.

What They Think of it in England.

From the London Times, Dec. 20.

We have given this sketch of the President's Message because it shows what are the leading ideas of an eminent American politician, and one who may be considered to represent the impulses and aspirations of his countrymen. We may see in the document the foreshadowing of American policy during the next few years as regards the communities of the New World. It is evident that the utter discrepitude of the Spanish race—both north and south of the Isthmus—is about to lead to the virtual supremacy of the Anglo-Americans in the whole of the tropical regions. There is no need of affected moderation on their part, and philanthropy, which few will credit. The fact is plain enough that Mexico and Central America and the great Spanish Island will soon be under their sway, direct or indirect. For our own part, we see little to regret in the prospect, except the extension and perpetuation of Slavery in Mexico and the other new Territories. But that the Americans will gain in the end by forming States under the Equator we do not believe. The European race becomes not only enfeebled, but demoralized, by a residence between the tropics, and the Republic has already suffered enough from the men of the South to make it cautious how it turns the Spanish main into the home of American citizens.

From the Times City Article.

The effect upon Mexican stock of the Message of the President of the United States has not been very important, although that document further shows the time to be at hand when the Republic will undergo a total change. To enable it to meet its liabilities nothing is wanted but a central Power to enforce law, and Mr. BUCHANAN indicates that the United States must step in and wield this power, unless the Constitutionalists should immediately triumph and establish an honest and vigorous system. On the surface, so far as the creditors of Mexico are concerned, this is as satisfactory as could have been hoped, since, although the Message of the President does not necessarily express a single view that may be in harmony with the feeling of Congress and command ultimate support, there is reason to believe that in this case the feeling of a majority of that body is in favor of the most decided course consistent with any regard for international obligations. The absence of any considerable revival of confidence on the part of the bondholders must therefore, it is presumed, be attributed to distrust as to the capacity or firmness likely to be exhibited in the matter by the English Cabinet. No one entertains the smallest doubt that the American claims on Mexico, which are now stated to have swollen to £2,000,000, will be obtained to the last dollar. Why should not equal reliance be felt by the creditor on this side? The foreign debt of Mexico is £10,000,000, of which probably more than three-fourths are held in England, and although, from the fact of this being in a 3 per cent. stock, its burden on the Republic is scarcely beyond that of an ordinary debt of £5,000,000, or little more than twice the amount of the American demands lately run up, its importance is far beyond that of any other financial question of the moment. Moreover, there are mercantile claims under a former convention remaining to be settled, besides an account for heavy extortions during the past few months, which greatly increase the amount, to say nothing of indemnities to be exacted for personal outrages, such as have rarely had to be encured by British subjects in any quarter of the globe. Yet thus far there has been no sign but of apathy at the Foreign-office. France and Spain have resolved to maintain their rights equally with America, but of the policy of Great Britain, if it be thought worth while to have any policy, nothing is heard. "Although the claims of Englishmen against this country," it was observed in a letter from Mexico, inserted on Saturday, "more than quadruple those of any other nation, and although in their persons they alone have been singled out by this wretched Government for contumely and insults, no English fleet is sent for their protection; while a miserable country like Spain is able, at a moment's notice, to send some 10 or 12 ships to avenge the injuries committed by an unauthorized robber upon a few petty merchants at Tampico." With respect to the interests of the bondholders, Lord MALMESBURY may desire to escape the necessity for action by the plea that it will not do to establish such a precedent; and in relation to the debt in its original form, this is undoubtedly open to him. But these parties now possess a subsequent and distinct assignment of securities, to which their title is precisely the same as that enjoyed by any British resident to property of any kind in the country; and as the securities so assigned would, under normal conditions, be sufficient, the entire debt might be considered safe, could the certainty be entertained of justice being insisted upon. Most persons will be inclined to fancy that if it were due to citizens of the United States there would be little doubt of its full recovery, even if there were no special liens, but English claimants will be prepared and content to see themselves at the bottom of the list on any points dependent upon the spontaneous or officious exertions of their own Government. It will be enough for them if they escape seeing their country lowered by their literal and unquestionable rights being allowed to be disregarded, while other nations get legal satisfaction and something more. Mr. BUCHANAN says it will be expedient for the United States to take possession of a sufficient portion of Mexican territory "as a pledge till their just demands are satisfied." "In such a case," he adds, "this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the law of nations." If the United States are to seize a material guarantee, what is to be done by England, whose wrongs and demands are of so much greater magnitude? The question may be inconvenient, but cannot be evaded. In such concerns all depends upon promptitude, and, judging from appearances, there seems a possibility that at the opening of Parliament a foil may be found to Lord ELGIN's successful diplomacy in the East by a course of events tamely permitted in the West.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The control of the Isthmus is not, however, the only object which the American Government has in view in announcing their resolve to apply the Monroe doctrine. The provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua, rich in mineral wealth beyond all the provinces of Mexico, have long attracted the notice, and stimulated the acquisitiveness, of American statesmen. It appears the time has come for annexing those desirable territories. We learn that a military occupation of the provinces we have named has been decided upon, on the pretence of preventing the incursions of hostile Indians into the adjoining district of Arizona. It must be admitted that the time for the absorption of this region into the Union is singularly opportune. The chronic disorder in the affairs of the Mexican Republic—the feebleness of its temporary Government—the dislocation of whatever remained in the shape of administrative machinery, all combine to render it tolerably certain that the absorption of the Republic itself would not be successfully resisted, even if it were disputed, which is doubtful. Moreover, the United States Government happen to be the creditor of Mexico to the extent at least of $15,000, and probably to a much larger amount. It may be that the provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua may be taken by the United States for a bad debt, and thus pass quietly, and it must be admitted lawfully, into the care of the Union. But these are not the only possessions which Mr. BUCHANAN meditates attaining by purchase. "Cuba ought to be ours," says the President, and he forthwith recommends its purchase. We need not say that the acquisition of the "Lone Star" has long been a dream of American statesmen, and every obligation which might possibly interfere with its realization has been carefully avoided by successive occupants of the White House. The masterly dispatches in which, four years ago, Mr. EVERETT gave his reasons for declining to commit the United States to a tripartite treaty with England and France for securing Cuba in perpetuity to the Spanish Crown are fresh in the recollection of all well-informed politicians. There is nothing to prevent the acquisition of Cuba by purchase, except the refusal of Spain to entertain the offer; nor, indeed, is there any solid objection to such an arrangement that we are aware of. On the contrary, Cuba in the hands of the United States would not only be a valuable addition to the Union, but would assume a different and much improved position in reference to commerce. The Slave-trade would cease, and although for some years to come produce would be raised from slave labor, our West India dependencies might look forward at no distant period to being placed on fairer terms of competition with their principal rival in the European market. If the other recommendations of the American President were not more objectionable than that which relates to the purchase of Cuba, they would meet with very little hostile criticism, in this country at least; for apart from other considerations, the British Government are perfectly content that America should carry out any policy which she may decide upon, provided that, in the pursuit of her interests, she does not overbear those of other nations, and especially those which are connected with the extension of the political or commercial relations of this country.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 11.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s '90	92½	400 Reading Railroad	53⅛
5,000 Virginia 6s	96⅞	1300 do	53⅛
1,000 N. C. State 6s	97	100 do	53⅛
20,000 Mo. State 6s	87	300 do.....b60	54
1,000 E. RR. 4th M. B.	62¼	300 do.....s30	53⅞
1,000 Erie RR. Bs. '75	47	100 do.....s10	53⅜
500 Har. RR. 3d M. B.	71	100 do.....b30	53⅛
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	63	500 do	54
2,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bds	74	410 Michigan Cen. R.R.	53¾
6,000 Ill.Cen.R.R.Bds	89½	100 do.....s15	53⅝
1,000 Ill. Freel'd Bds.	90	50 do	53⅝
5,000 T. H. & A. 1st m.	72	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	10
2,000 L.C.&M.L.G.Bs.	24¼	10 Chi., Bur.&Quin.R.	52½
5,000 do.....b30	24¾	100 Mich. So &N.In.R.	21½
5,000 do	24⅛	100 do	21¾
6,000 do	24	90 M. So. & N. Ia.G.S.	49½
50 Bank of New-York	107	200 do	49¾
50 Phenix Bank	110	100 do	49½
10 Bank of Commerce	100¾	350 Ill. Cent. R. R.....c.	72
50 Ocean Bank	93	170 do	71⅞
76 Del.&H.Canal Co.	99½	150 do	71¾
50 Penn. Coal Co.....b60	84	100 do.....s30	71½
10 do	84	15 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	97
200 do	83¾	100 do	97½
100 Cumberland pref.	21	350 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72½
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.b60	93	50 do.....b60	72¾
20 do.....b30	93	300 do	72½
220 do	93	200 do.....b30	72¾
100 do.....b60	93¼	450 do.....s30	72
5 do	93¾	50 do.....s10	72½
100 Guilford M. Co.	1⅜	50 do.....s30	72½
900 N. Y. Cen. R.R.....s3	85⅝	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32¾
300 do	85½	500 do.....b60	33
100 do.....s10	85⅜	800 do	33
703 do.....c	85⅝	160 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	60⅞
100 do.....b15	85¾	250 do.....b30	60⅝
75 Erie Railroad	16⅜	100 do.....b30	60¾
100 Hud. River R.R b30	35⅜	850 do	60⅝
150 do	35¼	200 do.....s10	60⅝
100 do.....s60	35⅛	325 Mil. & Mis. R. R.	13¼
150 do.....s30	35⅛	200 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	2
200 Harlem R. R.....b30	13⅞	360 do	1⅞
21 Har. Railroad Pref.	37¾	20 New-Jersey R. R.	132
150 Panama Railroad	117⅞	20 do	133

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92	250 Chi. & R. I.R.R.	60
6,750 Ill. Int. Imp. '47	103½	100 do.....s15	59¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	86⅞	100 do.....s60	59⅞
1,000 Hud. R.RR.1stM	104	350 do	59⅞
50 Bank of Com.	100¾	45 Buff. & S. L. R.R.	100
10 Pacific M. St. Co.	92¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	71¾
100 do.....s10	92½	50 do	71⅛
475 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85⅛	100 do	71¼
100 Erie Railroad	16¾	25 Clev.Col.&Cin. RR.	98
100 Hud. Riv. RR.	35¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	72
200 Har. R. R.....b60	13⅜	100 do.....b30	71⅞
100 Harlem R. R. P.	37¾	350 do	71¾
100 do	37½	50 do.....s30	71¾
200 Reading R. R.....s60	53⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	32¾
200 do	53¼	25 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	13¼
100 do.....s10	53⅞	350 L. C. & Mil. RR.	1
150 M. S. & N.I. RR.	21¾	35 Nor. & Wor. RR.	30
50 M.S.& N. I. G. S.s3	49		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Clev. & T.R. s. f.	60¼	10 Bank of Commerce	101
1,000 E.&Ill.R.Co.1stM	70¼	60 Safeguard F.In.Co.	6¾
1,000 N.Y.M.Ins.S.'58.	40½	50 W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	55
500 Com.M.Ins.S.'58.	50	10 Pacific M. S. Co.	91
1,000 Missouri 6s	87⅛	25 Columbia F. In. Co.	99
2,000 Fox R.8p.ct.I.Bs.	70	50 Wall-st. F. Ins. Co.	55
13,000 Chi. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. 8s	12	20 Excelsior F.Ins. Co.	112¼
2,000 City K.8 p.ct.Bs.	30	5 U. S. Express Co.	96¼
8,000 N. Al. & S. R. 8s	8	100 C.St. P.& F.duL.R.	1¼
2,000 Memphis City 6s.	65	20 Grocers' Bank	96
20 Excelsior F.In. Co.	142	25 Am. Ex. Bank	106¼
40 Beekman F. In. Co	133¾	10 Irving Bank	99⅞
10 Humboldt F.In.Co.	106½	50 Wash Fire In. Co.	155
10 do	107	20 Humboldt F.In. Co	107½
10 P. Cooper F. In. Co.	136	30 Gebbard Fire In.Co.	95
16 N. World F. In. Co.	100	50 Brevort Fire In.Co.	100
25 Chatham Bank	85	20 G. W. Marine In.Co.	142
25 Grocers' Bank	100	4 N. World F. Ins.Co.	99½

MONDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

We have a very quiet market for money to-day. The rates for Exchange for the Boston steamer closed, at noon, for the land mail—the Sound steamer not being relied upon—at 109¼@109½ on London, and f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ on Paris. Some Southern bank credits on Liverpool, payable in London, were done at 109¼ ₰ cent. The supply of bills for the present mail was easy, and the selection wider than last week. The Customs, to-day, are more liberal; the receipts, $194,000. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury, since yesterday morning, are $355,387; payments, $382,493; balance this afternoon, $4,175,044. The Mercantile Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent. The Pacific Fire Insurance, 9 ₰ cent.

In the Stock Market, to-day, there was a moderate reaction from the extreme advance and buoyancy of yesterday, but no decided pressure to sell Stocks at the close, except on two or three of the Western Roads, which, having advanced rapidly on Saturday and Monday, were ¾@1 ₰ cent. lower on Galena and Rock Island; ⅝ on Michigan Central; ¼@½ on Illinois Central; ¼@½ on Michigan Southern. Some of the *short* on this department of the list, who took in stock yesterday for delivery, were putting out contracts again to-day. In New-York Central the reaction was ⅜ ₰ cent., closing 85½ as against 85⅞ on Monday, and 85⅛ on Saturday; the transactions not so heavy in amount as on Monday. In Reading the movement was to a fair activity, the sellers of yesterday afternoon following down the market to 53½, from which the price returned to 54@53⅞ ₰ cent. Panama was again firm at 118@117⅞; Pacific advanced ½ at the early Board but fell back to 92½ in the afternoon. In State Stocks, Virginias were ¼ ₰ cent. better; Tennessees ⅛ less; Missouris 87@86⅞ steady, and Illinois 103½ ex-dividend. Of this stock, the State of Illinois offered, on the 1st inst., to redeem about $900,000 at par from the mill tax, but only $150,000 was presented, and the singular question now comes up as to what the State will do with the money, or whether the mill tax should be temporarily suspended or not. The Legislature is now in session, and will no doubt dispose of the subject. In Railway Bonds, the orders were of an outside character for moderate sums; prices generally firm, except for La Crosse Land Grants, which fell off to 24 ₰ cent. The shares of this concern fell to *one dollar*. We make the following extracts from our cotemporaries in regard to the new difficulties of the Company:

A NEW PHASE OF THE LA CROSSE SWINDLE.

From the New-York Herald, Jan. 10.

The coming week will witness the extinction of a Railway Company which has long occupied a prominent position in Wall-street. We refer to the La Crosse Railroad Company. We are informed, on the best authority, that the protracted struggle which has so long been carried on by this Company has at length come to an end; its creditors can no longer be put off, and on the 15th inst. the trustee of the third mortgage bondholders will proceed to take the necessary steps to take possession of the road, leaving the stockholders and the unsecured bondholders without any vestige of security for their property. This result has long been foreseen, and is undoubtedly the fate which awaits many of our railroad companies. Under a new organization, with a moderate capital, and freed from pressing creditors, the La Crosse Company will doubtless revive.

From the Evening Post, Jan. 11.

The above, from a journal which, *in a glorious puff some time since predicted an early resumption of dividends on the Stock*, will doubtless be very gratifying to the stockholders who blindly have swallowed the free issues of shares from the Albany office during the past year. It will also be a consolation, perhaps, to them to know that $400,000 of the third mortgage bonds mentioned above, have been sacrificed to a very doubtful claim of $20,000, in favor of the contractor of this Company, against the remonstrances of the Directors representing the Wisconsin proprietary. From the complication and ambiguity which have always characterized this concern, many may not fully understand how the above operation was accomplished.

It seems that the contractor, SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, received and receipted for $1,500,000 of the Land Grant bonds of the Company, for completing the line from the junction to La Crosse. His Committee for the sale of the bonds, appointed by himself and the Company, claimed to have been compelled to sell $200,000 of the bonds at a loss of about $20,000 from the stipulated price of 30 cents on the dollar, which occurred about the time of the failure of the Company to pay the interest on these bonds, as advertised, and which was the cause of an investigation on the part of a Committee from the Board of Brokers.

For this $20,000 Chamberlain demanded payment.

The Eastern directors allowed the claim, gave the note of the company for the amount (about $20,000), pledging, as security, $400,000 of the third mortgage bonds. This whole proceeding was done against the remonstrances of the Western directors. The note, it is understood, went to protest last week, and, of course, the holders of these third mortgage bonds are, we may say, free to carry out their premeditated designs. All the circumstances connected with this transaction indicate that this mortgage was created and managed solely with the view of wiping out all interests standing behind it. The deliberateness and tact here displayed are in keeping with the well-directed suspicions which hang over the concern.

In the absence of explanations from Albany we deem it proper to suggest that there is possibly *two sides* to this story. The *Wisconsin* management has not usually been of a character to commend it to superior honesty over the Albany Direction. The General Market this afternoon closed tame.

The Capital and Funded Debt, since the Lebanon Valley Consolidation and funding of the floating debt growing out of previous advances on the Lebanon Valley Road, now stands as follows:

Bonds, 1860 to 1886	$11,679,500
Mortgage on Real Estate	516,450
31,036 Preference Shares	1,551,800
203,724 Common Shares	10,186,200
Total	$23,932,950

RECEIPTS OF THE ROAD.

From travel, 285,651, equal to 104,519 through passengers	$272,679
Merchandise, 187,729 tons	335,914
Coal, 1,542,645 tons, at 1 20-94 cents	1,865,698
United States Mail	18,703
Miscellaneous sources	17,759
Total	$2,510,753

EXPENSES.

Transportation	$856,493	
Roadway	223,309	
Drawback and allowances	117,995—	1,199,798
Net profit for the year		$1,310,952

INTEREST ON BONDED DEBT.

Coupons to Jan. 1, 1859	$708,714
Int. on bonds and mortgages, R. E.	30,987
Total	$739,701

RENEWAL FUND.

Five cents ₰ 100 tons on 365,844,285 tons transported one mile during 12 months ending Nov. 30, 1858	182,922—	922,623
Dividend fund for the year		$388,329
Which has been disposed of as follows:		
Sinking Fund 1836-60	$25,000	
Sinking Fund 1849-70	75,000	
Sinking Fund L. V. 1856-66	50,000	
State tax on capital for 1858	18,389	
Reserved Dividend of 7 ₰ cent. on $2,551,800 on preserved stock	108,626—	277,015
Reserved Fund 1858		$111,313

An abstract of the Annual Report of the Reading Company has been published at Philadelphia, from which we derive the following figures:

Cost of Road and equipment, 1857	$19,262,720
Willow-street Road added	100,000
Other improvements, permanent	33,214
Total Reading, 1858	$19,395,934
Lebanon Valley Road, consolidated	4,515,190
Total cost	$23,811,124
Net earnings of 1858	$1,310,058
Equal to 5½ ₰ cent. of cost.	

We correct with pleasure, on authority, the intimation in our last paper that Mr. WILSON G. HUNT is to be one of the Directors of the proposed Bullion Bank. He has nothing to do with it. The *Evening Post* has authority for stating that Mr. JOHN D. VAN BUREN will accept of no office of emolument in the concern under any circumstances.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	1,930,000	1,145,000	1,611,000	1,626,000	978,000
Ex. to G. B.	586,000	360,000	342,000	529,000	467,000
Ex. to France	263,000	131,000	155,000	189,000	169,000
Ex. to other F. P.	155,000	93,000	105,000	134,000	160,000
Total Export	1,004,000	584,000	602,000	852,000	636,000
St'k on hand	770,000	567,000	760,000	681,000	345,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	150,000	94,000	125,000	100,000	65,000
Ex. to G. B.	48,000	26,000	30,000	29,000	56,000
Ex. to France	14,000	20,000	14,000	13,000	14,000
Ex. to other F. P.	23,000	9,000	7,000	11,000	10,000
Total Exports	85,000	55,000	51,000	52,000	78,000

The Circular of Messrs. W. P. WRIGHT & Co. of this week remarks:

"Receipts at the ports for the week under review are 150,000 bales, and would have exceeded those of last week, but for an interruption on the railroad leading to Savannah, caused by damage from heavy rains. Next week they will be somewhat diminished, owing, in part, to bad roads, but chiefly to the Christmas holidays. The rivers are all in good navigable order, and we must look for the continuance of large receipts for some time to come.

"The total amount received into the ports up to the latest mail dates now amounts to 1,930,000 bales, or 785,000 bales more than last year, and 304,000 bales more than in the large crop year of 1856."

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending Jan. 10:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,680,294	$649,559	$664,752

The following are the currency Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ₰ 100@⅛
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ₰ 100@⅛
Philadelphia and Baltimore	[illegible]
Interior Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Interior Maryland	[illegible]
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	[illegible]
South Carolina and Georgia	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1½
Michigan	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Mobile	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Assorted packages New-York State	[illegible]
Assorted packages New-England	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	85	88
120 acre warrants per acre	82	85
160 acre warrants per acre	85	88

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₰ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ₰ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.	Selling.		Buying.	Selling.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@	—	Spanish Qrs. each	23@	—
Spanish Dollars	1 10@	—	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16	[illegible]	—
Five franc pieces	97½@	—	*Gold.*		
French Crowns	1 10@	—	Sovereigns	4 84@	4 86
German Crowns	1 08@	—	Twenty Francs	3 84@	—
Prussian Thalers	71@	—	Ten Thaler pieces	7 88@	—
Guilders	40@	—	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 98@	—
English Silver	4 80@	—	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 00@	[illegible]
Species	1 08@	—	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@	[illegible]
Old Am. Half Dols.	04½@	—	Gold. Am. Old.	6c. prem.	
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02½@	—			

HARLEM RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR DECEMBER.

In December, 1858	$92,100 32
In December, 1857	74,372 74
Net increase	$17,727 58

The foregoing is the exhibit of the earnings of the Road after deducting all back charges.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, JAN. 10, 1859.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,580,000	$847,000	$1,861,000	$302,000
North America	3,152,990	696,089	1,917,851	251,410
Farm. & Mech.	4,127,488	1,001,372	3,112,811	417,125
Commercial	1,586,000	401,000	960,000	143,000
Mechanics'	1,856,370	290,603	1,094,907	[illegible]
N. Liberties	1,392,000	345,000	1,012,000	148,000
Southwark	865,423	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	771,535	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Township	820,812	174,947	598,142	[illegible]
Western	1,530,436	282,375	1,115,862	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	1,184,650	187,650	639,005	[illegible]
Commerce	707,207	121,257	662,791	107,523
Girard	2,072,618	281,016	834,753	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	644,511	[illegible]	511,069	[illegible]
Consolidation	468,055	114,919	299,176	[illegible]
City	852,684	200,332	528,090	[illegible]
Commonwealth	405,076	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	217,369	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	180,626	124,687	136,877	65,503
Jan. 10	$26,395,860	$6,067,322	$17,138,607	$2,854,394
Jan. 3	26,451,057	6,063,356	17,019,505	2,741,754

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, in its Weekly Review, notices that:

"As reported last week, there seems to be a slightly diminished capacity in the market, growing out of the fact that many of the Banks have lent all that they legally can to meet the current demand for money. The result is a greater difficulty in passing prime paper at 5 ₰ cent., save in exceptional cases, and we should now quote 5½ per cent. as a fair rate for the best paper offered, although there are still some transactions at 5. On call we hear of no change for the best class of loans, while the Banks continue to renew and loans as low as 4. The Banks are disposed to make small operations at 5½@6, but not when they get above 6. The money market is essentially unchanged, however, and there is no indication of any untoward turn for two weeks to come. And in glancing over the financial face of the whole country, the most interesting item seems to be the last returns of many of the Western Railroads. From these it would really appear as if the lowest point of Western depression had not only been reached but fairly passed, and that we may reasonably expect a steady, if slow, improvement at the West from this time forward. Any striking improvement at the West is not to be anticipated; but let our merchants and investors once feel that the lowest ebb of the tide has been experienced, and that even the period of slack water is rapidly passing away, and they will soon attain a confidence in the future of that great and rich country to which they have latterly been strangers. Once establish the fact that the railway traffic is to henceforward increase, be it ever so slow, and the holders of many trunk lines of railroad at the West, essentially profitable, will be greatly encouraged not to sacrifice property that in years of prosperity cannot but pay handsome dividends. This slight mark of Western improvement is about the only financial item of general importance."

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$33,912,200
Loans and Discounts	60,320,000
Specie	8,295,400
Amount due from other Banks	7,137,000
Amount due to other Banks	11,263,800
Deposits	21,615,500
Circulation	7,016,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The publication here of the *Africa's* advices had no effect upon the COTTON market. The sales to-day add up 8,500 bales, at 11⅛c. for middling. The sales of the last three days add up 28,500 bales, and the receipts 33,500. Receipts ahead of last year, 345,000 bales. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES, 29½c. MESS PORK, $18. LARD, in barrels, 11¾c. COFFEE firm, and advanced ¼c. Sales at 10¾c.@11½c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 1c.; Sugar to Liverpool, 7-16. STERLING EXCHANGE, 107¾@108¼. Drafts on New-York at sixty days 2 ₰ cent. discount; at sight ¾ ₰ cent. prem.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR firm, and in good demand, at $4 75@$4 85 for Superfine. WHISKY 23½c. PROVISIONS opened buoyant, and closed quiet. MESS PORK $17. BULK SIDES—Sales 50,000 lbs., at 9c. LARD, in kegs, 11¾c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales, at irregular prices, the market closing with a decline of ⅛c.@¼c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

COTTON market depressed; sales to-day 575 bales.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 10.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 40,000 bales at 11⅛@11¼c. for middling; the turn is in favor of the buyer.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

COTTON has declined 3-16c.; sales to-day up to noon 1800 bales.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 10.

COTTON very dull; market depressed, but accurate quotations cannot be given.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 10.

COTTON—Little inquiry and prices meagre; sales to-day, 670 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
America	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Jan. 22	New-York	Glasgow
North American	Jan. 22	Portland	Liverpool
Nigara	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool
Circassian	Jan. 27	New-York	Galway
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York
Borussia	Dec. 18	Southampton	New-York
Glasgow	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New York
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland
City of Manchester	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Niagara	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York
City of Wash'ngton	Jan. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Circassian	Jan. 6	Galway	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Jan. 22	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Jan. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana
Isabel	Jan. 19	Charleston	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall—Mrs. Alston, Capt. Stamp, H. N. Peers and child, S. St. John, the Rev. M. Cooper, Mrs. C. W. Himrod, the Rev. T. Bermond, F. Rivers and wife, M. Rediquet, M. Meyer, M. Constance, T. J. Griffin, S. L. Jacobs, L. Reinstein, P. M. Eder, G. B. Knowles, J. S. Earle, J. M. Bachelor, L. Tillary, H. Cellier, wife and mother, Mrs. H. Germain, L. Ribari, B. Birgno, E. Shutliffe and wife, S. D. Green, W. Aspinwall, H. T. Jones, M. Anderson, F. N. Cotts, R. C. Milner, C. W. N. Arens, E. Rabson, Jno. Kennedy, wife and child, H. P. Ruggles, H. Hodson, J. R. Prior, C. W. Harvey, W. Duffey, M. Hassan, Jas. Shell, J. N. Barrette, J. Krause, T. H. Eastman, G. M. Blodgett, A. P. Cooke, Capt. Rodgers, J. Blair, J. G. Davis, Capt. W. A. Lord, W. Hawkins, W. Gould, M. Bartlett, J. Thompson, Mr. Maguinn, Wm. Cook, J. Buckbee, P. R. R. Co., and 128 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—N. W. Kinsman, J. H. Pale, F. D. Fanning, G. A. Tufts, Wm. Haseltine, G. E. Tufts, J. R. Treadwell, P. Weise, R. A. Pringle, L. A. Barnard, R. Davies, Geo. E. Clarke, G. W. Averill, T. L. Henry, J. H. Bradbury, J. Jacobs and servant, J. R. Adamson, J. Butterfield, W. G. Carriere, Jno. Kirch, A. H. Crowley, C. M. Richards and lady, Mrs. Gastend and 3 children, A. H. Watts, C. H. Pearsons, W. C. Anderson and lady, J. C. Beman, L. Chichester, E. W. Tryon, G. W. Burgs, Thos. Daly, C. Richards, Jos. Brichner, A. Campbell, J. D. Smith, J. H. Hughes, J. Eres, J. Dickerson, Misses E. S. and W. Anderson, 3 Misses Anderson, and 22 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—S. Skolfield, G. R. Phillips, H. F. H. King, A. P. Perham, E. Small, H. D. Morgan, J. W. Silver, J. M. Ramsey, J. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bunce, R. Peck, H. Leopold, Mrs. Boss and son, Mrs. M. J. Summerhayes, Henry Swift, H. Jones, T. Dunshelle, G. B. B. Ladd, L. J. Mitchell, S. Harris, R. J. Bowe, Dr. C. M. Wright, W. H. Elliott, J. G. Bush, E. E. Lovell, J. Jackson, S. Searles, Wm. Stewart, J. Clay, Capt. J. F. Gilmer, lady and servant, Mrs. R. Morrell, R. Morrell, N. Jeffrey, Jos. Gest, and 26 in the steerage.

In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool—Mrs. J. Barton and 2 children, Mrs. Sidbeller, Mrs. Beckett, Mr. Moore, Mr. Godfrey, Mrs. Arnold and child, Mrs. Chamberlain and 2 sons, Mr. Compton, Mr. Griffiths, Miss Burberg, Mr. Messing, Mr. Breslauer, Mr. Sherman, A. T. McMullen, Mr. Blair, Mr. A. Bastenach, J. G. Raheiman, J. Robinson, W. J. Hume, Mr. Brooking, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Nicol, J. Wood, M. Wood, J. Ward, Jas. Elliott, Master Elliott, Mr. Edgar, and 72 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 24	Sun sets	4 53	Moon sets	0 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook	12 41	Gov. Island	1 29	Hell Gate	2 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steamers Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Christiana, Monk, London Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Bremerhaven, Hilken, Baltimore, Stanton & Ruger; Wabamo, Doty, Rotterdam, Laytin & Hurlbut.

Barks B. Fountain, Keller, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Lauretta, Gondy, Cape Coast Castle, E. R. Ware.

Brig H. Means, Treworgy, Ponce, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Susan Ludwig, Walden, Providence, J. B. Edwards; Belle, Smith, Charleston, D. C. Murray; D. Ellis, Barnes, St. Martin's, Post & Small; M. Brewer, Carlet, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Jno. Rowe, Hammond, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, J. S. Davis; A. V. Bedell, Ryder, Charleston, M. Bedell; Kate Field, Robbins, Savannah, D. C. Murray.

Sloop W. H. Brown, Hallock, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Moses Taylor, Gray, Aspinwall Jan. 3, with the California mails, treasure, and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Jan. 10, lat. 35, lon. 73 10, spoke ship West Wind, stg. S.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br., screw,) Kennedy, Liverpool Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Monday, 3 A. M., signalized steamship Jas. Adger, hence for Charleston. The Columbia had heavy gales from N. N. W. north of Hatteras.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, 8:50 P. M., north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger; 10:15 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore 42 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Leon, (of Eastport,) Parrit, Marseilles Nov. 4, passed Gibraltar 9th, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Sld. in co. with schr. Edward Hill, for Boston. Has experienced strong S. and W. gales the entire passage; been within 40 miles of Sandy Hook for the last 4 days. 9th inst. took a pilot, and same night took a gale from N. N. W., and very cold; the vessel iced up so as to be almost unmanageable, crew nearly exhausted, and some of them frostbitten.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, (3-masted, of Forked River, N. J.,) Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 31, with cotton and naval stores to master. Experienced heavy northerly weather during the passage; lost mainsail, split sails, and has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras. The captain and all his crew are frost-bitten. Came in the Hook yesterday morning, and is now lying at the Public Store Dock, Quarantine, loaded with ice. 3d inst., lat. 36 10, lon. 74 20, spoke brig Emeline Rudders, from Baltimore for Bahia, 12 hours out.

Schr. Ceres, Meredith, Odessa, Del., 2 ds., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Hickman, Dickenson, Lewiston, Del., 24 hours, with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Emma, Bent, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds., with grain to B. N. Fox.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 brig.

SAILED—Barks Golden Age and Norumbega, both for Galveston.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 11—The ship North Atlantic and bark Azor, which left Provincetown on Sunday night, in tow of steamer R. B. Forbes, for Boston, have both put back to Provincetown in safety, the steamer having parted from them in a N. E. gale.

The brig Castilian, in leaving the harbor of Nantucket, in tow of the steamer Island Home, grounded. She discharged 40 tons of cargo and proceeded a short distance, when she again grounded and remains. She will probably be got off.

The ship North Atlantic was discovered this afternoon, anchored in safety, four miles north of Minot's Ledge. She will be towed up in the morning.

NEWPORT, Jan. 10—Arr. schrs. Ellen Perkins, Bush, Norfolk for New-Haven; Tremont, French, Providence, for Baltimore; Brownstone, Steib, Providence, for New-York; Paragon, Huddy, Elizabethport; Science, Gladding, New-York, for Bristol; William C. Marshon, (3 masts,) unknown; sloop Neptune, Davis, Elizabethport, for Fall River. Nothing sailed.

Jan. 11—Arr. schr. Haze, Hawes, from Malaga Oct. 15, via Madeira, for New-York, in distress, sails, rigging and hull damaged, and three of the crew frostbitten. Also, schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, from Jacksonville, for Providence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11—Arr. ships Troy, from Genoa; Glad Tidings, and Bullion, from New-York; London, from Antwerp.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11—Arr. steamship Augusta, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, from Savannah, that was ashore on Governor's Island, was got off this morning, after taking out some cargo.

The Br. brig Ann Staviland, for Buenos Ayres, has anchored at Quarantine.

The steamer Patapsco, from Baltimore, came along the Beach this morning, and reports no vessels in sight.

Two herm. brigs, about 20 miles S. of the Highlands, were boarded by pilot-boat A. B. Neilson, No. 21.

The herm. brig Abbott Lawrence, Capt. Mathews, from Jacmel for Boston, arrived at Nassau, N. P., Dec. 17, leaking badly. Cargo of 1,390 bags coffee and 60 tons logwood is discharging; possibly insured in Boston. The vessel will be hove out and have bottom caulked.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 10.—Schr. L. C. Watts, from Cuba for Boston, previously reported, has a cargo of 100 hhds. sugar and rum. She lies about 1½ miles S. of Gay Head light, among the rocks, and bilged, both masts gone, and decks partially ripped. Her materials, excepting anchors and chains, have all been landed, and up to 11 P. M. yesterday about 20 hhds. sugar and 50 of rum had also been landed, apparently in good order, and it was supposed that half of the sugar and a portion of the rum will be badly damaged, and the vessel will break up.

There is a herm. brig ashore on Cuttyhunk; a lighter has gone to her assistance.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

[PER MOSES TAYLOR.]

ASPINWALL—Arr. Dec. 22, Am. brig Arabella, Day, fm. New-York; 26th, U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, from San Juan del Norte; Br. str. Clyde, from St. Thomas; 28th, Am. str. Moses Taylor, Gray, New-York; 30th, U. S. str. Granada, Berryman, Havana; Am. brig Costa Rica, Chapman, New-York; Jan. 1, Am. brig La Grange, Dearborn, do.; 2d, Am. brig Selma, Gelson, do. Sld. Dec. 21, Am. ship John H. White, Lothrop, New-Orleans; 2d, Am. schr. Ida Della Torre, Tyler, Old Providence; Br. stmr. Clyde, San Juan del Norte; 30th, U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Kennedy, Comdr., San Juan del Norte; Jan. 1, Br. bark Dyson; Am. brig Arabella, New-York; 3d, Am. stmr. Granada, for Havana, with flag-officer McIntosh on board for New-York; Am. stmr. Moses Taylor, for New-York.